

THE **DEAF**
American

Sixth COSD National Forum . . .

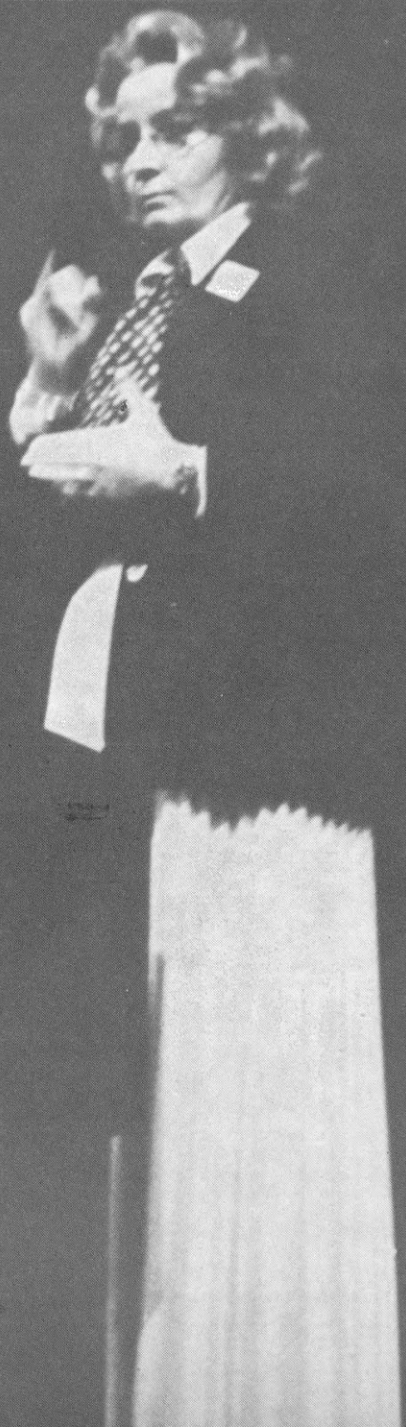
THE DEAF CHILD AND HIS FAMILY

Gertrude Galloway: 'The Child's Right To Be Himself'

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL THE DEAF

May
1973

75c Per Copy



The Editor's Page

The Controversy Grows

As we pointed out not long ago, the most controversial topic at present—and very likely for a long time to come—among the deaf and those closely associated with the deaf are the new “systems” or ultra-refinements of American Sign Language. A position paper in this issue by Dennis R. Cokely and Rev. Rudolph Gawlik explores the relationship between “manual English” and “Sign.”

The full impact of the controversy is not readily understood by the deaf outside the educational framework. It is doubtful that interpreters in general are aware of the possible implications.

“Seeing Essential English” (SEE I) and “Signing Exact English” (SEE II) have much in common. “Visual English” has its own departures. The three “systems” can be grouped under one heading—manual English—as contrasted to American Sign Language (Ameslan).

Ameslan deals with concepts rather than the technical aspects of linguistics. For that very reason, Ameslan has long been the standby of the deaf themselves—a distinct language of their own.

Ameslan is the natural language of the deaf. Most of us “just learned” it rather than having had formal instruction. It is quite flexible, quite versatile. Coupled with fingerspelling, it serves most needs.

Ameslan has long been under fire as “hindering” language development. It is “too easy” to acquire. It does not make for “correct” language patterns.

Many of the innovations are quite acceptable as improvements of Ameslan itself, especially in educational settings. The forms of the verb “to be” are logical and devoid of confusion. Word endings such as “ing” are equally acceptable.

The controversy that currently rages has its values. It focuses attention anew on the language problems of the deaf. As long as innovations do not aim at destruction of the natural language of the deaf, we

can see a ray of light on the horizon—indeed a very bright light!

Editorial Staff Additions Sought

THE DEAF AMERICAN needs several additions to its editorial staff.

We have a photography editor tentatively lined up.

We need an assistant sports editor or two. We need two or three more assistant feature editors.

We could use several rewrite “men” or “women.” For these people we have clippings and similar material in mind.

Interested readers, please write to the Editor.

Involvement—Again

A favorite topic of ours over recent years has been the need for more involvement of capable deaf persons in a variety of endeavors. All too often, just a few have more than they can handle. And talent untapped or not adequately encouraged is at every hand.

So much needs to be done. Time and efforts call for more than just a few deaf leaders—and workers—can take on their overburdened shoulders.

This involvement should be at every level—local, state and national. This involvement should be in every conceivable area in which the deaf are interested.

If we need more workshops at the grassroots level to get more people involved, let's have them. If we need to develop more manuals and guidelines, let's get to it.

Talent abounds at all age levels. We have the disillusioned deaf in the upper age ranges. We have the youth at the other end of the continuum.

“Let George do it” is a fine philosophy, but rare are those Georges who can get **everything** done within a **reasonable** period. We have all too many overworked people who will readily admit they need help.

Where? When? How? Just look around you!

The DEAF American

Official Publication of the
National Association of the Deaf

EDITORIAL OFFICE
5125 Radnor Road
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46226

Printed by Noblesville Daily Ledger
Noblesville, Indiana

Postmasters: Send Form 3579 to
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Volume 25, No. 9

May, 1973

Editor: JESS M. SMITH

Editorial Executives: Don G. Pettingill, George Propp, Frederick C. Schreiber.

Advertising Manager: Alexander Fleischman,
9102 Edmonston Road, Greenbelt, Maryland
20770

Makeup Assistant: Harold C. Larsen

News Editor: Harriett B. Votaw

Feature Editor: Eugene W. Petersen

Associate Feature Editor: Robert L. Swain, Jr.

2 — THE DEAF AMERICAN

Assistant Feature Editors: Frank Bowe, Fred R. Murphy, Norman G. Scarvie

Sports Editor: Art Kruger

Humor Editor: Toivo Lindholm

Foreign Editor: Yarker Andersson

Culturama Editor: Patricia Dow

State Association News Editor: Norman S. Brown

Advisory Editors: Dr. Byron B. Burnes, W. T. Griffing, Robert O. Lankenau, Robert G. Sanderson.

THE DEAF AMERICAN is published monthly except joint July-August issue. Office of publication: 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Second class postage paid at Indianapolis, Indiana, and other points of entry. Subscription rates: United States and possessions, the Philippine Islands, Canada, Spain, Mexico, Central and South American countries except Guianas, 1 year \$5.00, 2 years \$9.00; other countries, 1 year, \$6.00.

Correspondence relating to editorial matters, articles, and photographs should be addressed to JESS M. SMITH, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226. Subscriptions should be sent to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address and complaints regarding non-deliveries should be addressed to THE DEAF AMERICAN, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910. Changes of address should reach the NAD Home Office by the first of the month of publication.

The advertising in THE DEAF AMERICAN does not necessarily reflect the editorial policy of the magazine nor imply indorsement.

CONTENTS

The Editor's Page	2
Sixth Annual COSD Forum	3
Position Paper: Manual English and Sign	7
Lawrence Newman: Bilingual Education	12
Another Accolade for Ameslan	14
The National Culturama	15
NAD Section	17
Minneapolis Snares AAAD Cage Title	23
Interprenews	26
Humor Among the Deaf	29

MAY, 1973

At The Sign Of The King's Arms

By ROBERT C. SAMPSON

Colonial Williamsburg, small but beautiful, was the locale for an unusual gathering of about 500 visitors, all of whom convened on this capital city of colonial Virginia for the sixth annual national Forum of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf on March 14, 15 and 16, 1973. This Forum, with the theme of "The Deaf Child and His Family," attracted an impressive potpourri of people—parents of deaf children, administrators of schools for the deaf, specialists of almost every hue in the spectrum, teachers, friends of the deaf concerned enough to come, clergymen of several denominations, a respectable number of those who do not profess credentials either as parents of deaf children or as workers in the vineyard of deafness, but who have the common bond of "freres et soeurs semblables" with all our deaf children—the deaf adults—and we must not leave out the children, the prime reason for the forum. They were everywhere and it was obvious that Williamsburg, a fairyland transported, was their delight and the nearest thing to that secret reverie of childhood—a colossal ice cream cone that never diminishes. There was so much for them to do, so much to see, so much to experience and so much to drink in and savor and this was evident in faces alive and aglow with childhood wonder—a trait so ethereal and difficult to put into words, but which has its poignant literary counterpart in Alain Fournier's classic of childhood, "The Wanderer."

March, of all the spring months, has the undeserved sobriquet of "the month you love to hate"—a scorn akin to the typical dislike for movie villains, an example of which would be "the man you



love to hate"—Erich von Stroheim. But the gods of the season were kind. They smiled on Williamsburg the week the Forum was held. Many of us came from parts of the country still in the grip of winter and the sudden leap into shirt-sleeve weather was a pleasant surprise. Some of the days were so warm that many of the room air conditioners were turned on.

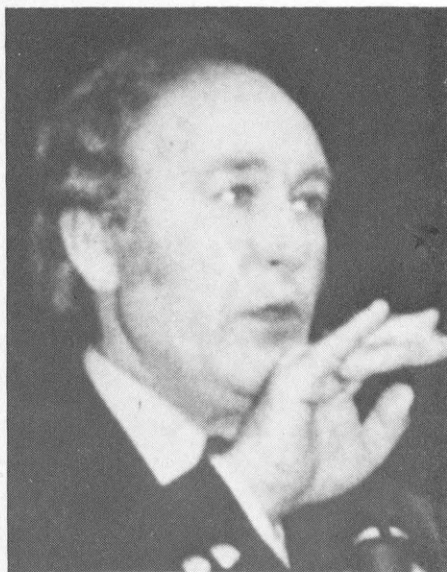
Our hostelry for the three days was the sprawling Motor House located in what is known as the Gateway to Restored Williamsburg—a forested area well covered with dense stands of towering southern pines, holly bushes that rise to unbelievable heights and that standby of the south, the broad, leathery-leafed camellias. The latter were in profuse bloom at the time we arrived and for many of us, it was our first look-see at such celebrated specimens of southern flora. Innumerable gravel paths criss-cross the area and we learned early that two strong legs made for walking were indispensable in covering the distances between buildings. The daily morning strolls were just the thing to push up hearty appetites.

Five members of the Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Conference of the Deaf, a national organization of Episcopal clergy

serving in the specialized ministry to the deaf people and a member organization of the COSD, decided to jump the gun and come to Williamsburg on the Monday preceding the Forum. They used the time for necessary business meetings and some quick side glances at historic Williamsburg.

Tuesday was the day when the Motor House office building saw more than the usual activity. This came with the presence of a vanguard of COSD personnel and they had in tow a merry melange of boxes. These were unpacked and within a matter of hours, the spacious lounge room had tables for registration, and for display of books, films and special materials relating to the world of our deaf children. The National Association of the Deaf, thanks to the forethought of Mary Ann Locke of the Home Office's Publishing Division, had an excellent display of items of interest and there were two new items—Lou Fant's unusual Ameslan kit which uses cinematic presentation along with textbook material and the very clever nursery rhyme books produced especially for our deaf children. As the day went on, the influx of flying fingers and "Hi's" became more apparent and the presence of so many parents of deaf children was gratifying and testimonial to the months of planning and hard work by the COSD staff and its Forum Committee.

The curtain raiser came on Wednesday morning when a fleet of buses, Williamsburg's highly efficient mode of transportation, took the Forum goers over a circuitous route which included the novel experience of passage through an unusually long tunnel—for a while we thought it must be the Chesapeake Bay Tunnel—and over winding roads to the



FORUM CHAIRMAN—Dr. David M. Denton, superintendent of the Maryland School for the Deaf, served as chairman of the Sixth COSD Forum.



KEYNOTER—One of the Forum's keynote speakers was Frank G. Bowe, Jr., who spoke on "Crisis Points."



ESSENCE OF WILLIAMSBURG—In the restored Colonial Williamsburg gnarled tree trunks have a message of their own.

Conference Center at the other end of Williamsburg. The inaugural session of the Forum was held in the Center's imposingly opulent Virginia Room, constructed in the manner of a sunken amphitheater. Emil S. Ladner, the outgoing president of the Council of Organizations Serving the Deaf, delivered the customary introductions and comments on the three-day program. The famous Ladner humor was still much in evidence. (Emil, it must be awful to pass the Williamsburg Country Club every day and you would leave your golf clubs back in Hartford!)

Dr. David M. Denton, the ever popular superintendent of the Maryland School for the Deaf and president-elect of the Council and a man with an impressive string of "firsts"—first to accept the fact that education of the deaf can be better and meet the needs of our deaf children, first to strike out into new pathways and, ah, first to nip us and shame us for our lack of religion and this through his eloquent manifesto "The Spiritual Dimension"—gave the invocation and introduced the keynote speaker of the Forum, Mrs. Gertrude Galloway, a deaf teacher at the Maryland School.

Mrs. Galloway, a petite blonde, faced her first crisis when she came forward and eyed the speaker's podium with an unmistakable "Either that thing goes or I go." Dave Denton, sensing Mrs. Galloway's mini-crisis, came to her rescue with the inbred chauvinism of a knight on a white charger. He produced, from a corner of the platform, a makeshift "people raiser." And our fair lady, not trusting the shaky device, kicked off her shoes with an insouciance born of feminine prerogative and her right to be herself and she mounted her precarious perch. With this Exhibit A demonstration of right to be one's self over with, she commenced to mesmerize the audience with a straight-from-the-shoulder plea to parents, educators, supervisors and others involved in the very real world of the deaf child to let the child have that most precious of all rights—

the right to be himself. A decade ago such a plea from a deaf teacher would have been pooh-poohed and tantamount to educational heresy. This would have resulted in banishment to the limbo of professional exorcism, but not anymore. What Mrs. Galloway said means very much to those of us in the world of the adult deaf. We know the price we have paid for the educational inadequacies of our time and we do not want to see a perpetuation of the fearful leverage exercised in the past by the educational treadmill in its zeal to mold the deaf child into the pod of societal conformity. The uniqueness of an individual's identity is a sovereign right and one of the basic rights of man which has been all too often violated. The reaction to Mrs. Galloway's talk was spontaneous and the applause was slow to die down. And as Walter Winchell would put it . . . "bouquets of roses and champagne to a wonderful teacher and a lady." One other thing we applauded Mrs. Galloway for was her sensible use of an interpreter

to reverse interpret her speech. This freed her to make full use of the majesty of the mother tongue (hands) of all the deaf people and those of us who are, to be bluntly honest about it, "plain lousy speechifiers" felt great about it.

Frank G. Bowe, Jr., forever condemned by the tag of "Junior" and THE DEAF AMERICAN'S inquiring reporter, was next on the firing line with his "frank" Crisis Points—a very personal and life experience documentation of the seven deadly crises he met with in the process of getting an education and in adjusting to life. The crises were of the sad genre so familiar to us all. The miracle is that, in spite of well meaning, but sadly misguided parents, Frank got "edicated." Frank, you have two more crises to face before you can sit down and say "Whew!" The first will come the day you leave the world of academe and start earning bread. The second will come when you decide two can live as cheaply as one.

The discussion groups were the "steak" part of the Forum and the makeup of the groups was such that each group had at least three deaf adults. The parents and others made up the rest along with the usual discussion leader, interpreter and recorder. A salient point to come out of the morning discussions was the problem of parental overprotectiveness and concern. One mother admitted that she got the jolt of her life when she came to Williamsburg and saw two cute young deaf children having free run of the place with nary a parent in tow. This made her aware of the problem of "overbabying" her deaf child. It was the consensus that there has to be a dividing line between excessive overprotectiveness and permissive liberty. The deaf adults agreed that our deaf children need the right to throw away the spoon and at the same time must be taught that with rights go responsibilities. No hard and fast rules or cook book approaches could be given, but common sense should guide parental decisions. It was a very productive morn-



CONVENTION PROS—COSD Executive Director Edward C. Carney (left) and Gordon L. Allen of Minneapolis appear to be ironing out a registration desk problem. Mr. Allen and his wife, Myrtle, pitched in to speed the registration process with their long experience at many conventions.

ing and many of us now know that we, the parents and deaf adults, need each other.

The Wednesday afternoon session was different from the morning show. It was given over to the format of a panel of parents, experts, etc., and the topic was "Family Patterns." Glenn Anderson, a young deaf Black raised in the Chicago ghetto and one with a bachelor's degree from Gallaudet and a master's from the University of Arizona, and presently a doctoral candidate at New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center, served as the moderator. The panelists were Dr. Robert Smithdas, John Shipman, Miss Kathy Schwartz and Mrs. Alice Tinsley. This one was interesting because it brought up the "Future Shock" of the growing numbers of multiply handicapped deaf children. They are the true unfortunates, tossed to the pit of educational stepchildren. Their parents spend time running from pillar to post in seeking help. It was felt that the best way to get results would be for those parents to form a political coalition and work for the desperately needed legislation for special facilities for our multiply handicapped deaf children.

When it came time for the evening banquet, the Virginia Room, our meeting place by day, acquired an aura of glamour. It was transmigrated into an amphitheater of round tables, all aglitter with the light source of our forebears—candlelight. This gave the properly romantic atmosphere so dear to the ladies, but it meant we had to have the visual acuity of the family cat out at night. The after dinner speaker was Otis Brown, director of the Commonwealth of Virginia's Department of Human Affairs. Put simply, this is a cabinet level position in the state government, with responsibility for all state programs involving the deaf, the blind, the mentally ill and others. This staunch son of the commonwealth, after the preliminary

amenity of welcoming us to Virginia, proceeded to show us that Virginia was the first in just about everything and this included the demolition of our cherished concept that education of the deaf started in far off Connecticut. If he had a little more time he would have us believing that the Pilgrims meant to sail to Virginia, but "blundered" onto Plymouth Rock in inhospitable Massachusetts.

Our digestive juices were well assisted by the next thing on the evening's schedule. Everyone moved over to the auditorium to witness, feel and "hear" the thunderous staccato of the Rock Gospel as celebrated by the energetic Rev. Rudy Gawlik and Pastor Dan Pokorny. Dennis Cokely and Pam Minger served in the roles of supporting acolytes. The anvil chorus was handsomely done by the singers and the band of "Sons of Thunder." Many of us have seen the Rock Gospel in the past and it seems to improve with age like a good bottle of wine.

It was most unfortunate that Margaret Kent, principal of the Maryland School for the Deaf, could not be present to deliver her paper on "Communication" Thursday morning, but, again, with chivalric regularity our Boy Scout of the Year—Dave Denton—came through with the good deed of the day. He did a creditable job of delivering Miss Kent's paper. (Miss Kent, we can assure you that Dave did a great job, but you should have been there to take the accolades.)

After the morning coffee break came the second round of group discussions. From what other people say, the second round really went off into uncharted and unusual paths. One mother of a hard of hearing daughter told of her woes with the public schools. This spill-over into the broader world of the hearing impaired was interesting. The hard of hearing do have problems which touch at the fringe of deafness. Our Forum discussions rove over a vast kaleidoscope of problems and that is what makes them so

worth attending. Even the most blase among us have to admit this is true.

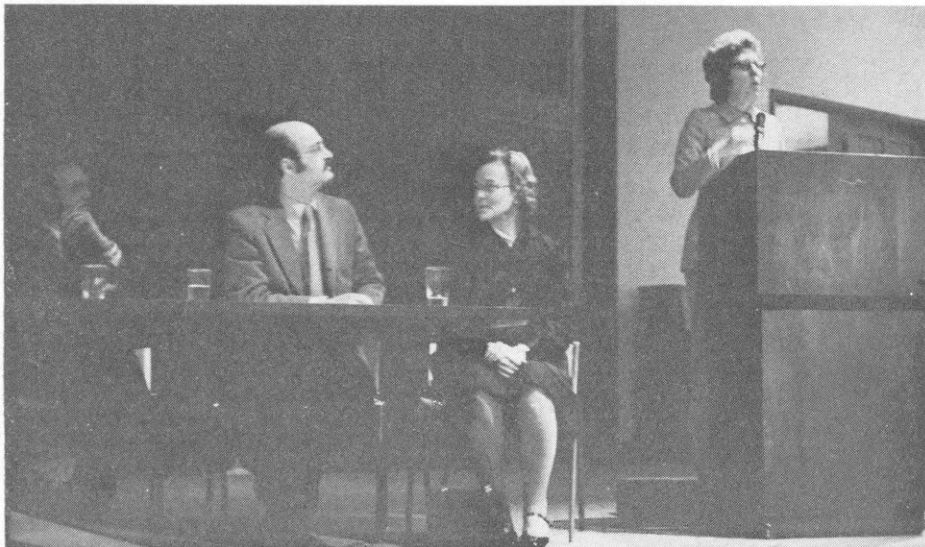
The afternoon was, with compliments of the Forum planners, ours to do with as we pleased. An afternoon film program at the Cascades Meeting Center was offered for those who preferred to stay close to the Motor House. The more adventurous among us had a number of tempting alternatives: a shopping tour in Williamsburg's "downtown"—Merchants Square; a tour of the historic area; a drive to out-of-town sites and, if we didn't feel like doing anything, just stay at the Motor House and relax. The heart of Williamsburg is definitely the Duke of Gloucester Street. This thoroughfare bisects the historic area and all places of interest are either on it or not far from it.

We learned such things as: The Duke of Gloucester Street is exactly 99 feet wide; telephone and power lines are underground to preserve the aesthetic charm of Williamsburg. fire hydrants were discreetly placed "out of sight; gates were kept closed by an intriguing ball-and-chain device, and more. Really, it would take several hefty volumes to delineate everything interesting about our heritage out of the eighteenth century. We marvelled at the exquisite detail of the houses, furniture and commonplace objects. All things in colonial Williamsburg were made with an eye to function and they are a silent testimonial to the skill of bygone artisans. These skills are being kept alive by today's craftsmen.

Williamsburg's treasure trove is The Craft House—a place full of masterpieces in eighteenth century reproductions. Candlesticks of every shape were displayed in abundance all over the craft shop. You could purchase anything from a simple taperstick to the elaborate and massive spiked candlestick. These beautiful objects are painstakingly reproduced from museum originals using eighteenth-century techniques and a metal whiter and bright-



GROUP DISCUSSIONS—As is always the case at COSD Forums, group discussions provided tremendous input at Williamsburg. In the picture at the left group leader Frank Turk (right) makes sure that recorder Joseph Youngs, Jr., superintendent of Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, Maine, has time to jot down an important point. The picture at the right shows Frances Croft (sitting with Jennifer, her and Rev. Jay Croft's daughter, intent along with Mrs. Evelyn Cuppy and Sandra Pickering (standing). Jennifer is deaf and Rev. Croft claims she now knows 75 signs. This picture was taken at the Cascades Meeting Center during the Episcopal Conference of the Deaf session.



PANEL DISCUSSION—Dr. Doris Naiman of New York University's Deafness Research and Training Center is at the podium during the panel discussion on "The Deaf Child's Family." At the far left is Dr. Malcolm Norwood. At the table with Mrs. Agnes Foret, interpreter, is Dr. Eugene D. Mindel who served as moderator.

er than modern brass. They all have that mellow patina seldom seen today. All reproductions—be they candlesticks, furniture, pewterware, silver, etc.—bear the famous Williamsburg hallmark. The prices, ah, the prices are the prime deterrent to buying out the store. One has to have the well-stuffed pocketbook of a Rockefeller to possess even the modest little taperstick. Many of our friends, we suspect, bought something anyway; just to take something home and quite a few bought that staple of Virginia—Smithfield ham.

Our young people of the Model Secondary School for the Deaf and of the Junior NAD took over the evening program. It was their night to educate the adults and to give us a peek at their world. This was done first through a dramatization called "Moral, Spiritual, Emotional Values." Eric Malzkuhn of the MSSD staff and the dean of all-deaf dramatists, directed the show. (Malz, take a bow for a fine evening.) Many of us remember Malz's personal trademark—his interpretation of that whimsical bit of nonsense, Lewis Carroll's "The Jabberwock." This has marched down the corridors of time and is one of the best loved of the National Theatre of the Deaf's repertory of poetry recitals.

The second part of the evening was given over to a Youth Rap Session with Frank Turk, that maestro of youth activities, holding down the middle as moderator. The youngsters did fine in the verbal duels and onslaught from us adults. We believe that the session went a long way in demolishing the stereotype that all young people are firebrands—anti-everything and gross idealists.

A write-up about Williamsburg would be unforgivably fragmented without a mention of Virginia's good food and hospitality—a fine heritage of three centuries of gracious living. The Tidewater (the region within which Williamsburg is situated), with its forests and waterways,

has been a prolific source of fish, shellfish and game and still is. Some of us were fortunate enough to have the rare opportunity of a leisurely dinner at one of Williamsburg's three eighteenth-century taverns, the King's Arms, Christinia Campbell's and Josiah Chowning's. One of the most eye-catching signs on the sidewalk of the Duke of Gloucester Street is the highly ornate escutcheon of The King's Arms Tavern. This bears the simple legend "Good Eating" beneath the quartered shield of the Coat of Arms of Great Britain at the time of George I. At the time we decided to dine in the fashion of our forefathers, we were welcomed at the door by a bevy of pretty tavern maidens, garbed in the fashion of our colonial dames. The interior was a step back into time and we were guided up a long flight of creaky stairs to the upstairs dining quarters, a room elegantly lighted by wall sconces and hurricane candle holders. Our servers—for once, long hair was most appropriate for the

environment—were students at the College of William and Mary, the second oldest in the country. They were masculinely garbed in the manner of our colonial forebears. The bill of fare, printed in old-style Caslon, was for prodigious appetites and delectable enough to dispose of the complaint of one unknown eighteenth-century gourmet that "Heaven sends good Meat, But the Devil sends Cooks!" We started off on Cream of Peanut Soup, went to assorted relishes, groaned through ramekins of escalloped York River oysters, roast Cornish Game Hen, all accompanied by hefty piles of Sally Lunn (a warm, crumbly bread of English origin), Indian corn muffins and the coup de grace came with the coffee and Colonial Meringue topped with fresh strawberries. The last had several of our ladies moaning about their blighted diets. But it was worth it.

Friday morning was the day for the final Forum presentation. This was in panel format and dealt with the important topic of "The Deaf Child's Family," and was moderated by Dr. Eugene D. Mindel, co-author along with Dr. McCay Vernon of that landmark book, "They Grow in Silence: The Deaf Child and His Family." The panelists were such luminaries as Dr. Paul Furfey, Fred Yates, Jr., Dr. Doris Naiman, H. G. Royall, Jr., Mrs. Lillian Clark and Dr. Malcolm Norwood. The panelists related personal experiences, and it was a pity that many of them had to cut short their planned speeches because so many of the Forum goers had noon planes to catch. In all it was a most interesting week and mention must be made of the hard-working staff of the COSD—Mary Jane Rhodes, Joyce York and others. And the willing volunteers who lightened the load.

As they say, there's always a legacy from the past and we give you two—one, since many of you could not come to Williamsburg, a recipe for Brunswick stew. It originally had squirrel thrown

(Continued on page 24)



ROCK GOSPEL—Following the COSD banquet on Wednesday evening the "Rock Gospel" presentation won round after round of applause. A musical group, "Sons of Thunder," shared the plaudits.

A Position Paper On The Relationship Between Manual English And Sign

By DENNIS R. COKELY, Instructor, and REV. RUDOLPH GAWLIK,
Counselor

Kendall Demonstration Elementary School for the Deaf, Washington, D.C.

18 April 1973

"Yes, I sign English to you but I feel more comfortable with my Sign. There is something missing from your philosophy on U.S.E."

"People never understand me; I must force myself to understand them."

The words are Alice's; the feelings are Alice's as she responds to her language teacher, Dr. Zeno, in **Sign Me Alice**.

Sign Me Alice, an original play written by Gilbert Eastman¹, has provoked a variety of reactions on the Gallaudet College campus ranging from playful ridiculing of U.S.E.² (Using Signed English) through "Oh, no, not that again" to some re-thinking of the issues involved. Perhaps in the character of Alice, Mr. Eastman has given expression to the feelings of many deaf persons who have not yet questioned or challenged their language models and mentors. Certainly he has boldly and dramatically asked the question: "Where is the proper place of manual English systems in the total picture of language instruction for deaf children, and what is their validity and relationship to American Sign Language (Ameslan)?" Or better, "What is the proper place of manual English systems in the **total picture of communication** in the classroom, in the lecture hall, in discussion groups, seminars, the home environment and casual conversation? What is its role in the total development of students and teachers' ability to communicate with each other? What kinds of expressive and receptive demands does manual English place on communication at all levels?"

Mr. Eastman's **Sign Me Alice** comes at the perfect time for Gallaudet College. On Wednesday, March 28, 1973, the General Faculty of Gallaudet College voted to establish a campus-wide communications committee. This committee, as a representative body of the total Gallaudet community, must certainly address itself not only to **Alice** but to the many as yet unasked questions about manual English systems that lie like the bulk of an iceberg beneath the surface.

Sign Me Alice also follows closely a recent Graduate School Colloquium entitled "A Discussion of Various Signing Systems." However, if the members of the Communications Committee or any other

interested member of the Gallaudet community had hoped for an in-depth comparative and contrastive discussion or some critical evaluation of these systems, they hoped in vain. The Colloquium once again pointed out the failure of deaf children to acquire English language at the same rate as their hearing counterparts as a justification for existing approaches. Perhaps the strength of this need and the sense of responsibility felt by teachers has led to a superficial acceptance of new signing systems. Or is it simply the fact that there are "easy to get" materials for these systems, complete in their linguistic logic and faithful to their hypotheses and principles, that had distracted educators from a more aggressive search for alternatives? Have we settled for too little too quickly?

Where is the clear and concise presentation of each system in itself, and how accessible is this information to teachers of the deaf? Where is the clear comparison and contrast of these systems? What are the differences and similarities between them? Are we faced with simply different translations of the same "bible"? Where are the teachers who have sufficient understanding of these systems to be able to critically evaluate, challenge and accept or reject selectively? Where are any alternatives from teachers, based on their experience and insight? Where are any alternatives based on the nature and structure of American Sign Language? Where are some alternatives derived from the actual everyday communication of deaf children?

Or . . . are these systems so rigidly constructed that they admit no alternatives and no development? Are these systems seen as flexible means toward English language acquisition for the deaf child, or are they rigidly accepted as ends in themselves—the "latest" panacea?

As you recall, Alice gives us two renditions of Tennyson's poem "Daffodils," one in the signs of "U.S.E.," the other in "AMESLAN." The Ameslan rendition differs strikingly in its wealth of meaning and the depth of its personal expression for Alice.

Will our infatuation with the novel and our apathy limit Alice to only syntactically acceptable language? Or will we allow her more than simply grammatical accuracy and open the doors to the richness of personal expression in **both** English and ASL? Do we dare **not** offer both?

There are three systems of manually representing English. **Seeing Essential**

English spearheaded by David Anthony (SEE-I), **Signing Exact English** developed by Gerilee Gustason (SEE-II), and **Linguistics of Visual English (LOVE)** developed by Dennis Wampler.³ The following is a comparison of the basic principles of these three systems in order to point out clearly and concisely some differences and similarities.

The principles below are quoted from LOVE because they are the most clearly ordered and the most concisely stated. Cross references are given to the other two systems. The principles for the two S.E.E. systems can be found in their respective manuals. Some principles from LOVE are not quoted below, these relate mainly to general philosophy of education of the deaf or are expansions of principles quoted. We have selected for comment the principles that form the foundation of manual English.

Because of the vocabulary differences that are intriguing and fascinating and the cause for many arguments, educators have focused on these. Discussions of manual English systems always seem to begin and end with "What sign do you use for . . . ?" or "Have you seen the new sign for . . . ?" Attention has been focused on vocabulary. It is for this reason that we address the principles themselves and try to offer some alternatives.

2.0 Deaf children need a visual symbol system in order to develop their language competency to its fullest potential. (SEE I, pp. 29-35; SEE II, pp. 1-3)

2.1 The more syntactically correct the visual symbol system is, the more syntactically correct will be the developmental language base. (SEE I, pp. 29-35; SEE II, pp. 3-4)

2.2 The American Sign Language (ASL) is an adequate communication tool; however, it is not necessarily related to the grammatical structure of English. In fact, ASL seems to have a syntax all of its own. (SEE I, p. iiif; SEE II, pp. 3-4)

Although it is not necessary to quote them here, Principles 3.0, 3.1, 3.2 and 4.0 point out the **desirability** of creating a

³Anthony, David & Associates, **Seeing Essential English**, Anaheim, Calif., Anaheim Union High School District, 1972. Gustason, Gerilee, et al., **Signing Exact English**, Rossmore, Calif., Modern Signs Press, 1972. Wampler, Dennis, **Linguistics of Visual English**, Santa Rosa, Calif., 1971.

Biographical Information:

Dennis Cokely and Rev. Rudy Gawlik both work at the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School on the campus of Gallaudet College. They have long been interested in sign language, are members of the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf and are performers in the "Rock Gospel for the Deaf."

¹**Sign Me Alice** was the spring 1973 production of the Gallaudet College Drama Department. Written and directed by Gilbert Eastman, the play is an adaptation of the plots of **Pygmalion** and **My Fair Lady**, in which the languages in question are American Sign Language and Manual English.

²U.S.E. is Mr. Eastman's label for the particular brand of manual English used by Professor Zeno in **Sign Me Alice**.

visual English system. Principle 4.1 states that such a system is **possible**.

4.1 A visual symbol system can be developed which incorporates **basic ASL signs**; the new system will resemble the old, thus making it possible for deaf children to communicate with deaf adults. (SEE I, pp. 29-35; SEE II, pp. 3-4)

However, there are some who question if a merging of ASL and English is possible or desirable. This is because recent studies of the structure of ASL show that it is a language in its own right (Stokoe⁴). It would seem logical to assume that before any adequate combination of these two languages is possible a thorough understanding of **each** is absolutely necessary.

The three systems we are examining claim to "incorporate basic ASL signs." Careful examination belies this claim, (cf. 4.2 and 7.7, commentary).

Many times what is incorporated is simply a caricature of the handshape, position or movement from the ASL sign; whether or not this is enough to allow communication from a child using the system of deaf adults is questionable. Certainly a more careful study of ASL would make it more possible to use basic ASL signs in a manual English system. Very often in creating "new" signs there is no respect for existing ASL signs and structure and attention is given only to the preconceived principles of the systems.

4.2 Secondly, a visual symbol system adds **verb tenses**, specific **subject** and **object cases**, **new words** where there were none and **synonyms** where there was only one sign. Modifications are occasionally necessary when English and ASL conflict. Changes or additions must follow logical rules and principles. (SEE I, pp. 29-35; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

Why do modifications deemed necessary, when "English conflicts with ASL," always have to be modifications of ASL? Very often the reaction to the "new" signs is humor, stemming from a distortion of ASL.

Those logical rules and principles which determine these modifications have been so constructed that they automatically eliminate or distort many basic ASL signs. This will become clear below.

4.3 Thirdly, and most significantly a philosophy is adopted which encourages consistent use of **meaning through context**, and consistent use of **normal spoken English structure**. (SEE I, pp. 29-35; p. 31, p. 45; SEE II, pp. 3-4)

It is clear from this principle that ASL structure is ignored. We are operating then in a system where English and its characteristics dominate. It is a system in which ASL vocabulary is **borrowed**, sometimes bastardized, and in which new signs are invented which often conflict with "basic ASL signs." Given these characteristics, the systems can

hardly allow clear communication between deaf children who use them and deaf adults who use Ameslan. If, as Wampler states, ASL has a syntax all its own, more than a selectively borrowed vocabulary is necessary for clear communication between users of manual English and users of ASL.

It would appear to be of some consolation to users of Ameslan that the manual English systems have "incorporated" ASL signs; however . . . a note of caution . . . this incorporation (upon careful examination) is more than a simple borrowing of vocabulary because the signs are often modified beyond recognition. After more study of ASL, it would seem that the borrowing could be done much more carefully and with more respect for ASL.

5.0 The technique which deals with the structure of syntax of English is called linguistic. Such an approach is concerned with meaning, from the smallest unit through words to phrases on to sentences. (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

5.1 Each of these language components is reducible to smaller more meaningful components. The smallest meaningful unit is called a **morpheme**. (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

5.2 Morphemes can be **bound** (no significant meaning unless connected to another morpheme) or **free** (significant meaning whether alone or connected to another morpheme). (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

5.3 Some examples of bound morphemes are: -ly, -y, -ed, -ness, -ment. Some examples of free morphemes are: cow, book, school. Sometimes a morpheme can be either bound or free, although the spelling may vary; able, full (-ful), all (-al), to. (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

One would have to question the extent to which this principle is applied. For example, Anthony would sign **grave** + -y and **apartment** as **apart** + -ment; Gustason would apparently sign **grandmother** as **grand** + -mother. Aside from the question of whether -ment, -y and **grand** are distinct morphemes in these words, why were the alternatives offered by ASL rejected?

7.1 The foundation of visual English is ASL vocabulary. An attempt is made to keep ASL traditional signs or symbols whenever possible. (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, p. 4)

7.2 The most important rule of visual English is that a word must always be signed the same way regardless of meaning. This point is the key difference between English and ASL. Words are signed according to meaning (concepts) in ASL. (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, p. 4)

It is obvious from the above that we question whether principle 7.1 has been followed in many cases. Moreover, principles 7.1 and 7.2 are contradictory. One cannot utilize a sign "regardless of meaning" (7.2) and at the same time keep ASL vocabulary (7.1) in which "words are signed according to meaning." (7.2)

None of the manual English systems accents the three ASL signs for "right," semantically distinct as they are; in fact there is a sacrificing of meaning and an attempt to condense the three meanings into one sign.

7.3 A word is always signed the same way: because in normal English language development a word has many meanings but the specific meaning is derived from the context of the sentence. A hearing child quickly accepts the idea that words have more than one meaning. A deaf child also can understand the concept of multiple meanings if he is consistently shown the word in different contexts. (SEE I, p. 45f; SEE II, p. 4)

That the deaf child should obtain "meaning from context" is an important parallel with the hearing child's experience; however, **context** is much more complicated than a mere juxtaposition of words. The hearing child receives multiple voice cues (such as pitch, stress, intonation, etc.) but, the deaf child operates in a visual context in which movements sometimes have such a natural relationship with what they represent that they are difficult to override, e.g., "fly," signed in manual English by flapping the arms, in the sentence "There is a fly on your face."

7.4 A word is always signed the same way: because it is impossible to create a sign for all the different meanings of all words. The word "get" alone has over one hundred meanings. There are 871 Basic English words but over 10,000 meanings for those same words. It is quite feasible to create 871 signs and several bound morphemes (suffixes and prefixes) which can be used to expand meanings, but difficult to imagine, and even more ambitious to invent a new sign for each of the 10,000 meanings. (SEE I, p. 43f; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

This attempt to frighten and overwhelm with numbers muddles the issue. We ought to be more concerned with usage than with all possible meanings.

7.7 A word is always made up of one or more morphemes. There will be a different sign for each morpheme because each added morpheme gives some new meaning.

turn: one morpheme; **turn**, one sign
turned: two morphemes; **turn** + -ed, two signs

turn-table: two morphemes; **turn** + **table**, two signs
(SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

Here is where Wampler, Anthony and Gustason state the "one sign-one morpheme" rule.

On the surface this sounds like a good linguistic principle, but its application often leads to exaggerations bordering on the absurd. For example, "secretary" according to Anthony is to be signed "secret" + "er" + "y" (p. 393); "grave" is signed "grave" (the basic sign for bury made with a "g") + "y" (p. 410); "fierce" is to be signed "fire" + "c" + "e" (p. 437). If this is what is meant by "one sign-one morpheme," it appears that the decisions about "units of mean-

⁴Stokoe, William, *Studies in Linguistics: Occasional Papers No. 8*, "Sign Language Structure: An Outline of the visual communication system of the American Deaf," University of Buffalo, 1960.

ing" were made without concern for meaning. Aside from the linguistic question of whether some of these are really bound morphemes, the application of the principle seems rather extreme for what is supposed to be a viable system of signing English. Sometimes the recommended signs seem to be based simply on phonetics; also, words seem to be broken down into syllables instead of morphemes.

Furthermore, there are clear unambiguous signs from ASL for each of these words, that have been apparently discarded, in violation of principles 4.1 and 7.1 (which say that ASL vocabulary will be kept wherever possible).

SEE I and LOVE sign "tomorrow" as "to" + "morrow" and "yesterday" as "yester" + "-day" and SEE I signs "hospital" as "hospice" + "-al" and "hospitality" as "hospice" + "-al" + "-ity." (Morrow = ASL "tomorrow," "yester" = ASL "yesterday," and "hospice" = ASL "hospital.") In these examples, the decisions to use the above archaic morphemes disregards not only ASL usage, but also current English usage. In fact, there are many examples where a concern for the etymology of a word (or its spelling) seems to take precedence over the semantic components, as well as contemporary English and ASL usage. Further examples of this obsession with etymology are "article" + "-ate" = articulate, "circle" + "-ance" = "circumstance," "gene" + "-al" = "general" and "author" + "-ic" = "authentic." What is questionable in these examples is not the principle of adding affixes, but the choice of etymologically based root signs. When some of the root signs are used without regard for their meaning, there seems to be more concern for the parts of the word than for the total "word." Is the implication here that the sum total of the parts is greater than the whole?

7.8 Each morpheme has a hand **shape**, position, and oftentimes **movement** that will represent that and no other morpheme. (SEE I, pp. 45-49; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

The problem here seems to lie with the word **morpheme** which includes both "free" and "bound" morphemes. The problem of fixing a specific handshape, position and movement to a bound morpheme is that the morpheme is accorded separate sign status. In a word, like, "carefully" how is it clear that -ful and -ly are subordinate to the root word "care"? There seems to be no way to subordinate the bound morphemes as they are subordinated in spoken English by stress, intonation and pitch. In ASL a distinct handshape, position and movement is a free morpheme. (cf. Stokoe, "chereme")

A greater problem is regarding free morphemes. The attempt is to have one sign for one word (cf. 7.2). Principle 5.1 states that the smallest meaningful unit is called a morpheme. Given the English word, "right," its three most common meanings (a civil **right**, you are **right**, go to the **right**) are each distinct "mean-

ingful units"; therefore, they are three distinct morphemes. ASL happens to distinguish these three morphemes with three different signs. The manual English systems are willing to violate the "one sign-one morpheme" principle and discard two of the distinct signs for "right" in order to follow the arbitrary criteria set up in principle 8.1.

And now we reach the crux of the matter.

8.0 "In order to represent the basic English morphemes not in ASL . . ." (What has been done to preserve and respect the Basic English morphemes that **are** in ASL, e.g., "right, right, and right"?). ". . . and to meet the standard of a word always being signed the same way regardless of meaning . . ." (How can one be concerned with morphemes and **not** be concerned with meaning?) ". . . it is necessary to change or modify some extant signs and to create some new ones." (SEE I, pp. 43-44; SEE II, p. 5). (Parenthetical remarks ours)

This conclusion supporting change and modification of existing signs might not have been applied so drastically, as indicated above, were there a better understanding of English morpheme equivalents in ASL (and also more understanding of ASL morphemes themselves).

8.1 There is a three-point criteria for which words can be signed the same way: SOUND, SPELLING and MEANING. If words fit **any two** of the three criteria, they are signed the same way.

SOUND

SPELLING

SOUND: Some words sound the same.
wear/ware so/sew

SPELLING: Some words look the same.
read/read I can **read**. I **read** yesterday.
wind/wind **Wind** the clock. The **wind** is blowing.

MEANING: Some words mean the same.
aide/aid/ade cool/kool

AID/AIDE: (sound the same, mean the same, look different; two out of three are the same: Words **are** signed the same.)

WEAR/WARE: (sound the same, meaning is different, look different; one out of three is the same: Words **are not** signed the same.)

WIND/WIND: (sound is different, meaning is different, look the same; one out of three is the same: Words **are not** signed the same.)

RUN/RUN: **TO RUN OUT OF BREAD / RUN TO THE STORE** (sound the same, meaning is different, look the same; two out of three are the same: Words **are** signed the same.)

(SEE I, pp. 44-53; SEE II, pp. 4-5)

This is an arbitrary set of criteria and inconsistent with a "one sign-one morpheme" rule. In applying this principle to English (rich as it is in homophones which are coincidentally spelled the same) it is the sound and spelling that **dominate** meaning. If the manual English systems adhered faithfully to the "one sign-one morpheme" principle, **meaning** would al-

ways predominate over sound and spelling. Then, we would allow distinct signs for the three meanings of "right," and other ASL equivalents for distinct English morphemes.

There is a subtle, disturbing shift here (viz., 8.1) from "one sign-one morpheme" to "one sign-one word." The word, "word" here is not equivalent to morpheme. "One sign-one morpheme" would allow a variety of signs for the various meanings of the word, "right"; "one sign-one word" does not allow for a variety of signs for a single word, even though a single word can be several morphemes. "One sign-one word" also focuses attention on the spelling and sound of words. But language, as it is used for communication, is so much more than words. It is morphemes. One is reminded of those children who can pronounce a sentence correctly and even write it correctly without having any idea what it means.

This emphasis of sound and spelling over meaning also is a disturbing shift in the attitude toward language because it seems to say that words, correctly spelled and pronounced, are ends in themselves and not vehicles of meaning. Such an attitude leans toward the structuralistic approach to language instruction. (What about the process of **generating** sentences by using meaningful units?) Generation means arranging words in patterns that are not only grammatically correct but also accurately express a thought and/or feeling. Again emphasis must not only be on **how** but on **what**, not only on grammar but also on meaning.

9.0 When a word is also a past tense of verb, it cannot be signed the same way because the word is **one morpheme**, the past tense of a word is two **morphemes**. SEE I, pp. 46-47; SEE II, p. 5)

ONE-MORPHEME TWO-MORPHEMES
a **saw** **saw** (to see + -ed)
to go **left** **left** (to leave + -ed)
a little **bit** **bit** (to bite + -ed)

Here is a case where the sound-spelling-meaning criteria yield to "one sign-one morpheme" principle. Why is an exception made here and not with the morphemes, "right"?

10.0 Complex words may be created with more than one morpheme; one free and one or more bound.

unlocked (un- + lock + -ed)

SEE I, pp. 46-47; SEE II, p. 5)

Regarding complex words Anthony says on page 46f that some decisions about prefixes and infixes were based on "common sense." He further says (p. 47):

"Morphemes are units of meaning that cannot be broken down or 'reduced' further. Carpet for example is a single morpheme word. It has absolutely nothing to do with 'car' nor with 'pet.' Since carpet cannot be further reduced it is not signed carpet as some people have laughingly and willfully suggested."

If this is so, then why sign "party" as "part" + "y," or "gravy" as "grave" + "y" or "typify" as "type (as on a typewriter)" + "ify"?

10.1 However, some words look complex

(one free and one or more bound) but call forth a single meaning. As such they are single morphemes and are signed as single morphemes.

Always
Along

(SEE I, pp. 46-47; SEE II, p. 5)

And yet, Anthony signs "along" as "a" + "long"! Wampler himself signs "behind" as "be" + "hind"; and "before" as "be" + "fore"! And Anthony: "after" as "aft" + "er." Neither Anthony nor Wampler nor Gustason has a sign for "always."

Are we to assume that this would be signed "all" + "way" + "s"? Is the word "always" a single morpheme or three morphemes? Do you ever say "always" . . .? It is interesting to note that ASL has clear and distinct signs for "behind," "before," "after" and "always." "An attempt is made to keep ASL traditional signs or symbols whenever possible." (7.1)

11.0 However, if the compound word calls forth one meaning, other than the component parts, it is a single morpheme and is signed as such.

butterfly
understand
forget

SEE I, p. 46f; SEE II, p. 5)

11.1 Compound words may be created with two free morphemes if both are related to the meaning of the morpheme element.

cowboy	(cow + boy)
pancake	(pan + cake)
bluebird	(blue + bird)

(SEE I, pp. 46-47; SEE II, p. 5)

13.1 Words which have more than one English morpheme but are signed as one morpheme in ASL are changed slightly. Further expansions of meaning are possible by adding more morphemes.

ASL (one sign)	Visual English
maybe	(may + be)
easy	(ease + -y)
careful	(care + -ful)

SEE I, no statement, but used; SEE II, no statement, but used)

13.3 When compound words are signed in ASL with morphemes other than the ones used for the same word in English, the morphemes are changed to resemble English.

ASL	Visual English
today (day + now)	today (to + day)
lunch (eat + noon)	lunch single morpheme: a new sign made with an "L" hand shape in eat movement and position

(SEE I, no statement but used; SEE II, no statement, but used)

14.0 When different signs for one word (different meanings) have been used in ASL, (eye **glasses**, drinking **glass**, window **glass**) an attempt is made to incorporate all or as many of the sign elements into one sign. The word **watch** has two main meanings in ASL and is signed differently.

Watch me. I have a new **watch**.

In visual English **watch** would be signed

one way for both meanings and it would be made by incorporating traditional sign elements of both old forms.

Use shape, position, and movement of "watch me" sign, then end in movement and position of "a watch" sign.

This is not always feasible but is done when possible in order to keep ASL intact.

(SEE I, p. 26; SEE II, no statement, but used)

This principle as stated is incredible. First of all, it harkens back to "one-sign for one-word" (8.1), again ignoring morphemes. And anyone who knows anything about ASL has to laugh at the claim to "keep ASL in-tact" since this process distorts all of the three basic elements of a sign (handshape, position and movement).

21.0 Fingerspelling is minimized with the reason being: Fingerspelling is small, hard to distinguish one letter from the other and larger gross movements are easier to receive and express for the very young deaf child. Fingerspelling does not correspond to speech rhythm. It is less necessary to fingerspell if new signs are created where there have been none, with the bound morphemes to increase vocabulary, and initial letters to provide synonyms. Fingerspelling does not insure better spelling. (SEE I, p. 71; SEE II, p. 3)

Summary

First of all and most obviously, it is clear that there is no significant difference in the basic principles upon which each of these systems operate. In fact, in comparing the basic elements of English viz., **a, the, to be** (in all of its forms), and the eight basic inflections of English (noun: plural and possessive; verb: third singular, regular past, and progressive; adjective: comparative and superlative; and adverb -ly) the only differences between the "systems" occurred with the words: **been, was, were** and **the**. These differences were based on arbitrary decisions about hand position or movement. All other differences stem from the extent to which these basic principles are applied to specific vocabulary. For example, Wampler and Gustason sign "doctor" as "thumb and finger of right 'd' tap pulse of left wrist twice"; Anthony signs "doc" (as above "doctor" tapped twice) + -er and cautions that the spelling must be taught. For "drawer" (as in furniture), Gustason signs "pulling out a drawer with 'd' hands palms up"; but Anthony signs ASL "draw" (as on paper) with "d" hand + -er.

Although we have been critical in the above commentary, manual English has had some positive results. First of all, it is an exciting step forward in the attempts to deal with the English language problems of deaf children. One must marvel at the amount of work and time that has gone into the creation and development of manual English. Furthermore, the controversy it has provoked has contributed greatly to the new interest in the relationship of Sign to English. However, as with anything new and daring, manual English must be critically

evaluated. At this stage of its development the most disturbing conflict stems from its claim to preserve ASL vocabulary and its practice of disregarding ASL. This conflict comes mainly from its insistence that "a word must always be signed the same regardless of meaning." We have already pointed out that this is a departure from the "one sign-one morpheme" principle. It seems to have arisen as an answer to the problem of multiple meaning English words, like **run, right, fly**, etc.

This problem has been somewhat exaggerated. Wampler tries to justify the "one sign-one word" principle by pointing to 10,000 possible meanings for such words. The number is, in itself, not overwhelming when we consider the average English vocabulary of an adult, and is even less frightening when we stop worrying about all possible meanings and focus more on usage.

Furthermore, there seem to be other ways of answering this dilemma than to introduce a principle that is in basic conflict with "one sign-one morpheme" principle. In fact, in order to make the "one sign-one word" principle even practical, the authors had to invent the arbitrary three-point criteria of sound, spelling and meaning. And these are the criteria that shift the whole emphasis from meaning to sound and spelling, from communication to grammar, from **what** is said to **how** it is said.

Also, it is the application of these criteria that leads to "ASL signs" stripped of their proper meaning, linked to English spelling and sound, and thus belies the claim to "incorporate basic ASL signs." Adherence to the "one sign-one morpheme" rule, and more study of ASL would allow more careful, more selective borrowing of ASL vocabulary.

If minimal compatibility with ASL is not valued as a goal then perhaps out of respect for Ameslan and its users, manual English would do well to look elsewhere for its "new" vocabulary.

Some Alternatives

Fingerspelling

Fingerspelling should not be so arbitrarily and completely excluded. The reasons given in 21.0 simply do not justify the elimination of this communication tool that is used so widely throughout the deaf community. Fingerspelling should always remain an alternative to a sign in the actual communication situation (depending on the abilities of the people involved). It can also provide a tool to deal with some function words, some irregular verbs (fingerspelling is especially useful here because it can make clear spelling changes that are not shown by the past tense markers suggested by manual English, e.g., **went** is signed "go" + -ed, and "came" is signed "come" + -ed), particles, abbreviations (apt., T.V., H.R. and names of states), and even some obscure and infrequent uses of multiple meaning words, e.g., fingerspell the word **bear** in the following: "to **bear** a child," "to **bear** to the right," "to **bear** false witness."

Fingerspelling such special meanings avoids visual incongruity that would occur, for example, if one were to sign the above examples using the synthetic sign suggested by Anthony, Wampler and Gustason, i.e., taking the handshape from the ASL sign for **bear** (the animal), wrists still crossed and making the movement for **bring**. Some selective fingerspelling in the above examples would avoid both manual and mental gymnastics and leave the word "b-e-a-r" in a form that is abstract enough to take on different meanings.

Multiple-Meaning Words

As suggested, fingerspelling is one way to handle some meanings of multiple meaning words. Another alternative would be to have one sign for all the "object" referents of a word and another sign for all the "action" referents. This would mean that in the sentence: "Can I have a **can** of peas?" there would be two distinct signs for **can**: the modal "can" would be signed by ASL "able"; the noun use of **can** would be signed like ASL "cup, glass." This kind of noun-verb distinction for the different meanings of **can** would still admit of some visual incongruity in other uses of the word **can**, but it would not be incongruous as using the same sign for all meanings of the word **can**. This would be a sort of "one word = two sign" compromise. This at least includes some attention to the meaning of a word by looking at its function in a given sentence.

Certainly a third way of handling multiple meaning words would be to accept a distinct sign for each distinct meaning. This would seem to be a logical extension of the "one sign-one morpheme" principle. It will surely mean inventing new signs, but this task will be simpler if one starts with the most frequently used meanings instead of all possible meanings.

Free Morphemes

The following is directed primarily to **Seeing Essential English**. On page 344, Anthony lists the four words: **type**, **typist**, **typical**, **typify**, and he shows how these words are to be signed. The process of forming these words illustrates his manipulation of free and bound morphemes. The sign that becomes the root sign for all of these words is the ASL sign for **type**, as on a typewriter. **Typist** is simply "type" + "-ist". **Typical** is "type" + "-ic" + "-al." **Typify** is "type" + "-ify." Notice that Anthony has started with the sign for **type** from ASL, which we can call a free morpheme. Adding the bound morpheme "-ist" to this seems to be perfectly logical; however, we would have to question the use of the free morpheme **type** as the root for the words **typical** and **typify**. What happens in these two words is that the sign **type** has lost its meaning and is used to represent the syllable "typ." In these two cases the ASL sign is used beyond its proper limits; this seems to have happened simply because the words are in part spelled the same. The fact that they are pronounced differently, which is an indication that there might be a difference in meaning, doesn't

Gallaudet Celebrates Awards Day

The Awards Day program of Gallaudet College was held on April 18 in the College Auditorium. This annual program honors those members of the student body, faculty and staff who have achieved academic excellence and/or made outstanding contributions to the College or the deaf community. Among the special awards presented this year were the following:

The Alpha Sigma Pi Fraternity "Man of the Year" Award is given each year, on an international basis, to a person the fraternity thinks has contributed most to the betterment of the deaf educationally, medically, in the field of social work, in the sphere of religion or in other noteworthy ways. Terence Lewensky, president of the fraternity, presented this year's award to Willard J. Madsen, coordinator of Sign Language Programs and associate professor of English at Gallaudet. Madsen, a graduate of Gallaudet in the class of 1952, is the author of the recently published "Conversational Sign Language II, An Intermediate-Advanced Manual." He is a native of Kansas and attended the Kansas School for the Deaf at Olathe. He received his master's degree in education from Louisiana State University. Madsen now resides with his family in Riverdale, Md.

The Delta Epsilon Sorority "Man of Merit" Award is dedicated to a man on the Gallaudet campus who through his actions has reflected the ideals of democracy and good citizenship to the community of deaf people. This year's award went to Gilbert C. Eastman, associate professor and chairman of the Department of Drama. Eastman, a native of Middletown, Conn., and graduate of the American School in Hartford, is a 1957 graduate of Gallaudet. He holds a master's degree from the Catholic University of America. His own original work, **Sign Me Alice**, which he also directed, was

seem to make any difference to Anthony. A similar thing has happened with the ASL sign for "hospital" which can also be called a free morpheme. It has become the root sign for such words as **hospitable** and **hospitality** (cf. 7.7). Once again the difference in pronunciation (as well as in meaning) has not made a difference.

An alternative to the above misuse of ASL signs is to invent new signs for the concepts involved in the words **typify**, **typical**, **hospitality** and **hospitable** and to do this by following common semantic principles, instead of using only spelling as the criteria for families of words. The proliferation of vocabulary in **Seeing Essential English** is in part due to a disregard for the semantic boundaries of word families.

Conclusion

The audience of **Sign Me Alice** laughed when Dr. Zeno signed **behave** as "be" + "have." Hopefully such laughter will not lead us to make light of the incongruities in manual English. Perhaps our laughter should be followed by more careful analysis and evaluation of the implications and

the enthusiastically received Gallaudet College Theatre spring production. He resides in Crofton, Md.

The Powrie Vaux Doctor Memorial Award is given by the brothers of the Theta Nu Tau Fraternity to such individuals or groups as have demonstrated outstanding service to the promotion of the culture of the deaf and the enlightenment of society to deafness. The award is given in memory of Dr. Doctor who was an outstanding and revered member of Gallaudet's faculty for 43 years. Honored this year was Don G. Pettingill, coordinator of off-campus studies at the Model Secondary School for the Deaf but better known as the current president of the National Association of the Deaf. Though he is on the staff at MSSD, Don is himself a student at Gallaudet College working on his bachelor's degree. He is due to graduate with the class of 1976.

The Phi Kappa Zeta "Woman of the Year" Award is awarded on an international basis for achievement in her field of endeavor and/or for contributing to the advancement of the deaf. The award went this year to Mrs. Frances Parsons, instructor in the tutorial center at Gallaudet. Mrs. Parsons, a graduate of the California School for the Deaf at Berkeley, and of Gallaudet College, has been a pioneer in the introduction of sign language and the concept of total communication to schools for the deaf in Argentina and the Bahamas. She is the author of "Sound of the Stars," an autobiography of her youth in Tahiti. She is a resident of Hyattsville, Md., and is currently working on her master's degree in art history at the University of Maryland.

Each of the persons honored was presented with a plaque or award commemorating the honor given. Their names have also been engraved on appropriate memorial plaques which are displayed in the Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Library.

presuppositions of manual English. Then we will be able to pay more attention to meaning than to sound and spelling, to communication than to grammar, to **what** is said than to **how** it is said.

And while we are studying ASL and manual English let us never forget that when we are concerned with communication we are necessarily concerned with communicators—persons.

Alice said: "U.S.E. has nothing to do with being a lady!"

Alice might have said: "Who I am is not how I sign."

* * *

For more information about the manual English systems, write:

Linguistics of Visual English: Dennis Wampler, 2322 Maher Drive #35, Santa Rosa, Calif. 95405.

Seeing Essential English: D. A. Anthony, Center for the Hearing Impaired, Community College of Denver, 1001 E. 62nd Avenue, Denver, Col. 80216.

Signing Exact English: Available from the National Association of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Lawrence Newman bilingual education

One often wonders how to break the cycle of classroom failure in the education of the deaf. Does the answer lie in bilingual teaching? When I read two articles on bilingual education in the Sunday, June 25, 1972, issue of the **Los Angeles Times** I was struck by the similarities in problems faced by those involved in the education of the deaf with that of the Mexican-Americans.

The **Times** article states that Mexican-Americans who have limited or no English-speaking ability have been expected to achieve academically in English. The article further states that the rationale for bilingual teaching is uncomplicated: A child's first schooling should be in his mother tongue and he should be made literate in that language before attempting to learn another.

An administrator of bilingual programs for Los Angeles schools, Mr. Ramiro Garcia, stated that "One of our failures has been taking for granted that a non-English speaking child would be able to learn English and (academic) concepts simultaneously and do it at the same rate and same speed as English speakers."

"What the latter approach in fact has too often produced, adds Garcia, is a child who falls behind academically as he struggles to learn English—at the same time losing ground in his native language—and who ends up barely functioning in either language."

It was also mentioned in the **Times** article that "Bilingual teaching also sets social and cultural goals for these children—ranging from bolstering their self-image to building new appreciation for and pride in their cultural roots."

One who is familiar with the persistent attempts to downgrade manual communication, with the failure to hire deaf teachers for the early and critical learning period, with the feelings of parents, with the approach taken by teacher training centers, cannot help but be struck by parallel aspects related to Mexican-Americans in the following quotations taken from the same **Times** article:

The barriers are usually several: finding qualified bilingual teachers, overcoming racial hostility, diverting funds into the purchase of bilingual materials and convincing a school board that teaching in a language other than English is not somehow un-American.

Sometimes the opposition is from Mexican-American parents themselves, either because of feelings that Spanish is somehow inferior or because of fears that their children will not "make it" in the outside world without learning solely in English.

Teacher training programs in colleges and universities have been slow to recognize the demand but there are a few now preparing bilingual teachers . . .

. . . parents whose children are in the programs seemed pleased by their progress, and teachers with experience in bilingualism are usually enthusiastic salesmen for the approach.

The move toward bilingualism in California has not been without its difficult moments, however. Some school systems have compromised on teaching by employing teachers only partially bilingual or not bilingual at all (assuming the presence of a bilingual teacher aide would make up for that shortcoming).

Some systems have not lived up to the spirit of the program, instead rushing their children into nearly total use of English as fast as possible, virtually ignoring the two-language approach.

The advent of bilingualism has not always been greeted warmly by teachers and administrators in English-as-a-second-language programs . . .

Another article in the same issue of the **Los Angeles Times** takes a closer look in the bilingual classroom:

—A Spanish alphabet on one wall, an English alphabet on the other, and if the bulletin board has heroes of the month

pinned up, they will likely be not only Washington and Lincoln but also Hidalgo and Juarez.

—Sometimes, so many adults in the room that it is a minor problem to find the teacher. The adults turn out to be parent volunteers and salaried teacher aides needed for the small group and even one-to-one instruction that is vital in bilingual teaching.

—In the bookcase, an assortment of children's books in both languages including such favorites as "The Cat in the Hat," and its counterpart in Spanish, "El Gato Ensombrero."

. . . The first alphabet he learns will be in Spanish, he will learn to read and write first in Spanish, and he will listen as his teacher in Spanish introduces a new arithmetic concept for the first time. While this is going on, however, he will also be introduced to English as a second language in carefully paced steps: hearing and speaking it first, then reading and writing . . . much of the teaching is concurrent—the teacher immediately repeating in the second language what he or she has just said in the first language.

"We find," says Ramiro Garcia of Los Angeles city schools, "that children at an early age are very flexible with language learning. They don't recognize the linguistic barriers that we set up as adults."

One Los Angeles principal who has watched the progress of Mexican-American children in her school both before and after the arrival of bilingual instruction thinks the big difference is the pressure that is suddenly removed. She said she watched children grow frustrated and withdrawn under the strain of trying to learn in a language unfamiliar to them, but under bilingualism, "they blossom, they absolutely blossom."

Besides the frustration, bilingual experts argue, Mexican-American children were often made to feel ashamed of their language in school, especially when they were prohibited from using it. That shame, they say, affected the child's whole attitude toward himself and his school, often setting the child on the road to failure.

Thomas Casso, director of Rowland Unified School District's bilingual program, uses the phrase "psychological cripple" to describe the child caught in this dilemma. Bilingual teaching intends to accomplish just the opposite.

Says Mrs. Dolores Allen, a bilingual coordinator at City Terrace School in Los Angeles: "When children feel comfortable about school, they are ready to learn and they take right off."

The **Times** mentioned that bilingual teaching "has quietly been gathering momentum and may be on the verge of major expansion."

Most of us know that manual communication is the native language of the deaf people. It came to be that way because it has more visual surety than any other medium of communication. Many of us deaf people feel that the failure in the education of the deaf can be traced to the failure to accept manual communication as the deaf people's first language and, on this basis, to designate educational programs for them.

Critics of manual methods contend that it is just for a small group of people, that it is not society's language, and that it is too grammatically distorted to be of any value. Such critics miss the many factors involved that give rise to the merits of utilizing manual communication. Of course, the deaf are a small group of people but it is their needs that must be met, not society's. With new signs being created, made possible in today's tolerant atmosphere, and the judicial use of fingerspelling there is much less grammatical distortion. What many critics overlook is the fact that manual communication complements spoken speech. It is able to keep pace with spoken speech which is not grammatically distorted. It reinforces speechreading, enables deaf children to be more aware of spoken language, and gives them a more sure, a more visible input of society's language. More importantly, it is a transference point to society's language in the same way that "Pepin busca la bola" in Spanish becomes "Pepin is looking for the ball" in English.

The sore point is how this transference takes place, its

quality and extent. How many times have our answers been ignored when critics say that manual communication has been in existence for generations in many schools with no better results than oral methods? Our answers have always been that manual communication was seldom, if ever, utilized during the critical early learning years. Family involvement was based largely on oral-auditory means. The addition of manual communication during the early learning years both in school and in the home is a phenomenon of the present decade. Such utilization has made possible startling success stories without which there would not have been the great inroads made by total communication throughout our nation.

It would be an uphill battle to implement bilingual teaching in schools and programs for the deaf mainly because too many teachers of young children refuse or feel they are unable to learn manual communication effectively enough. Also, few teacher training programs make mandatory the learning of manual communication skills.

New approaches should be tried in view of the fact that the

language, reading and academic achievement levels of deaf school leavers are nothing short of mediocre. There is some doubt as to whether many schools and programs will initiate such a bold move as the full utilization, commitment and support of bilingual teaching.

A course along bilingual lines has been offered and will be offered again by California State University, Northridge this summer. Perhaps other universities will follow suit making it possible for research evidence to become available. Or perhaps the impetus for experimentation along bilingual lines will come from more knowledgeable and informed parent groups aligned with deaf adults who will demand that new ways be tried.

* * *

Robert M. Ingram of the Detroit Speech & Hearing Center has volunteered to serve as Associate Editor Midwest Region of the **Literary Journal of the Deaf**. The address is 19185 Wyoming, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Those who reside in Midwest Region are urged to send their literary output to Mr. Ingram.

Civil Service Commissioner Jayne B. Spain Gallaudet College Commencement Speaker

Jayne B. Spain, vice chairman of the Civil Service Commission and vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, will be the commencement speaker at Gallaudet College's 109th commencement exercises on Monday, May 21.

Ms. Spain also will receive an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at the ceremonies, which will be held at the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in northeast Washington, D.C. Other honorary degree recipients will be **Dr. Terje Basilier**, consultant psychiatrist, Home for the Deaf, Oslo, Norway, Doctor of Science; **Arthur W. Wenger**, director, and **Ray G. Wenger**, assistant director, Wenger Laboratories, Salt Lake City, Utah, Doctors of Science; and **Joseph P. Youngs, Jr.**, superintendent, Governor Baxter School for the Deaf, Portland, Me., Doctor of Letters.

Ms. Spain became a member of the United States Civil Service Commission on June 14, 1971, after nomination by President Richard M. Nixon and confirmation by the Senate. She is only the sixth woman to serve as a Civil Service Commissioner in the Commission's 80-year history.

First appointed to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1966, she was reappointed by Mr. Nixon in 1969. She believes that handicapped persons properly trained and properly placed are not occupationally handicapped, and if given an equal opportunity will prove to be successful, and often superior, employees.

Ms. Spain demonstrated this concern for the rehabilitation, training and employment of the physically handicapped during the 20 years that she headed her own company, the Alvey-Ferguson Company in Cincinnati, Ohio, which later merged with Litton Industries. During her presidency, ten percent of the nearly 450 employees of the Alvey-Ferguson Company were handicapped.

In the past 12 years she has participated in many international trade fairs at the invitation of the U.S. Government,

chiefly in the countries of Eastern Europe. For demonstrations at these trade fairs she trained teams of blind nationals of the host countries to assemble complex wheel conveyor sections just as it was done in her company—thus showing that the blind can do precision work and that American has concern for its handicapped citizens.

Ms. Spain has received many honors and awards for her work with the handicapped from national, state and local governments and organizations in this country, as well as from Yugoslavia and Poland.

A native of Cincinnati, Ms. Spain was educated at the University of California at Berkeley and the University of Cincinnati. She is a director of the Convalescent Hospital for Children and the Children's Medical Center, Cincinnati; a trustee of Edgecliff College; and a member of the National Advisory Committee on Jobs for Veterans and the Advisory Committee of the Secretary of Labor on Sheltered Workshops. She has received honorary degrees from Edgecliff College, George Washington University, the University of Cincinnati, Dunbarton College and Bryant College.

Gallaudet College's 109th commencement ceremonies at the National Shrine will mark the second consecutive year the commencement has been held off campus. Last year's ceremonies were held at the Washington Cathedral in northwest Washington, D.C.

Degrees will be awarded to approximately 160 graduating seniors and 30 graduate students completing master's degree programs. As in the past, degrees will be presented to the graduates by their Congressmen, in the case of foreign students by embassy representatives, or by Gallaudet President Edward C. Merrill, Jr.

President Nixon, as Patron of the college, will sign all degrees, a tradition which has been followed by each President since Abraham Lincoln signed the enabling legislation establishing Gallaudet as a liberal arts college for the deaf in 1864.

Rev. Steve L. Mathis Named To Powrie V. Doctor Chair

The Rev. Steve L. Mathis, III, missionary to the deaf in the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland and principal of the Carver School for the Deaf, Gambrills, Md., has been named the recipient of the Powrie Vaux Doctor Chair of Deaf Studies at Gallaudet College for the 1973-74 academic year.

Mr. Mathis is the second recipient of the Doctor Chair, which was established by Gallaudet College in memory of Professor Powrie V. Doctor, a distinguished member of the Gallaudet faculty for 43 years. The first recipient was Leo M. Jacobs, a teacher at the Berkeley (Cal.) School for the Deaf, who has held the Chair for the 1972-73 academic year.

Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson Succumbs

Dr. Elwood A. Stevenson, 81, passed away on March 6, 1973, in California. One of the most distinguished educators of the deaf during the past century, he was superintendent of the California School for the Deaf, Berkeley, for 32 years prior to his retirement in 1960.

The son of deaf parents, Dr. Stevenson was superintendent of the Kansas and Minnesota Schools for the Deaf before going to California. His wife, Edith, died in 1969. Survivors are two daughters, one son and three grandchildren.

Holcomb To Head Sterck School

Roy K. Holcomb will become director of the Margaret S. Sterck School for the Hearing Impaired, Newark, Delaware, on July 1, 1973. He goes there from several years as area supervisor—deaf—in the hearing impaired department of James Madison School, Santa Ana, California.

A graduate of the Texas School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College, Holcomb has master's degrees from the University of Tennessee, Ball State University and California State University, Northridge. He taught in the South Dakota, Tennessee and Indiana Schools for the Deaf before going to the Leadership Training Program at CSUN.

Another Accolade For Ameslan

By JEROME D. SCHEIN, Ph.D.

Deafness Research & Training Center, New York University

In THE DEAF AMERICAN's March issue, Editor Jess M. Smith inquired about universities which have accepted sign language as a substitute for a foreign language. Having recently raised the same question, I would like to share the information we received and invite others to send any additional facts.

Two schools within New York University—Graduate School of Education and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences—have accepted the American Sign Language (Ameslan) in fulfillment of the doctoral requirement for proficiency in a foreign language. Henceforth, candidates for doctorates in those two schools may substitute Ameslan for French, Spanish, German, etc. To do so, they must indicate the value of sign language to their research and/or professional activities. They must also certify that it is not their "native language," a stipulation applying to any language in which the candidate elects to qualify.

New York University is one of the largest private universities in the world, so its recognition of Ameslan as a formal language bestows unmistakable prestige. But New York University is not the first to permit a doctoral candidate to offer sign language as fulfilling the foreign-language requirement. With the help of Professor William Stokoe, of Gallaudet College, we identified two other instances in which a doctoral candidate's use of manual communication was accepted—one each at American University and University of Minnesota. Neither university, however, appears to have adopted a general policy on Ameslan; future students may or may not be able to do the same as the two earlier students. There may be other instances, also, in which sign language has been used, either ad hoc or as a general policy, to meet the foreign-language requirement. If so, we hope readers of this article will advise us of them.

Critical in the decision to accept sign language was the question: Is Ameslan a language or merely another way of representing English? The confusion arose between fingerspelling and signing. Stokoe's **Dictionary of American Sign Language** was invaluable in establishing Ameslan's place among languages. This scholarly work made a strong impression on professors lacking any extensive contact with deafness. They found in the dictionary's systematic approach a completely satisfactory response to their initial doubts.

Having agreed to Ameslan's status as a foreign language, the two schools then needed a means of assessing applicant's proficiency. The task was assigned to the Deafness Research & Training Center. We contacted the other universities which had accepted sign language. Neither had prepared an examination; both relied on outside experts to certify the competence

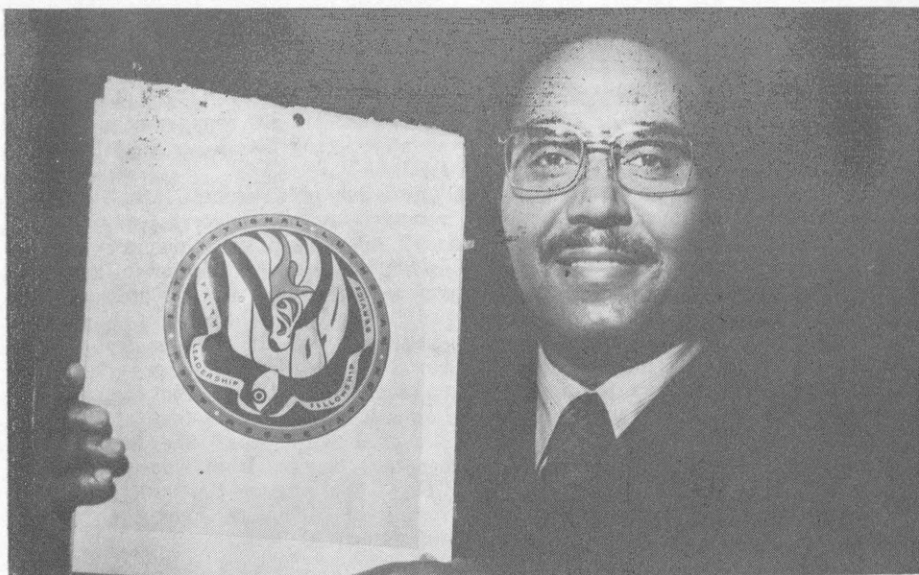
of the candidates. While satisfactory for the occasional case, such a procedure did not meet our desire to bestow as high academic status on Ameslan as any other foreign language. Accordingly, a committee met to design a suitable test. The members, all from the Deafness Center, are Drs. Doris Naiman, Glenn T. Lloyd, Douglas Watson and Jerome D. Schein and Martin L. A. Sternberg. Ms. Sue Livingston, a graduate student in psycholinguistics, has served as assistant to the committee, writing questions based on a selected bibliography.

The examination will be in two parts, written and performance. The written portion consists of questions to determine the candidate's knowledge of the literature on manual communication. The performance section is subdivided into two parts: one to test the ability to sign and the other to test the ability to read signs. In the signing part, the candidate is given a written passage which he is to immediately translate into sign language. His

performance will be videotaped and judged independently by two or more experts. In the sign reading section, the candidate views a videotape of signed messages which he is to translate into standard English. Several brief passages will be used to avoid making this part into a memory test.

The action by the New York University faculties is consistent in lending additional status to Ameslan. Beyond the practical value to students who will pursue careers within the deaf community, this recognition of Ameslan as an independent language can contribute significantly to deaf pride and can stimulate much-needed research.

Eventually, for Ameslan, there may be established a body like the French Academy—a group devoting itself to improvement of the language. Some such authority will be needed to guide Ameslan's growth in the remaining decades of the Twentieth Century. That new signs will be added and old ones modified is certain. These changes should be accomplished in an orderly fashion, taking advantage of psycholinguistic suggestions as they arise from the laboratory. In that way Ameslan can justify its role in the educational, as well as social, life of deaf people.



INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN DEAF ASSOCIATION SEAL—Archie Marshall, a deaf layman of Holy Cross Lutheran Church of the Deaf, St. Louis, Mo., holds the seal he designed for the International Lutheran Deaf Association, which meets in Kansas City, Mo., July 12-15, 1973.

International Lutheran Meeting To Be Held In Kansas City

Deaf Lutheran leaders from several nations will attend the International Lutheran Deaf Association (ILDA) at the Hotel Muehlenbach, Kansas City, Mo., July 12-15, 1973. Deaf Lutherans will be represented from the continental United States, Canada, Japan and Hong Kong.

The ILDA plans to feature the "Rock Gospel" of Gallaudet College and the "Sons of Thunder." The "Rock Gospel" simultaneously interprets into the language of signs the religious "rock" music of the "Sons of Thunder."

Founded in Chicago on July 7, 1971, the ILDA will have its second biennial convention this year, will ratify its constitution and plan future projects in deaf

ministry. With the convention theme, "Sharing Love in Christ," the program will lay heavy emphasis on the ecumenical world-wide "Key 73" evangelism "happening."

Seven international regions will be represented and more than 6,000 deaf Lutherans will have a voice in the administration of their church.

Ministry to the deaf by the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod began in 1894 when the Rev. August Reincke started services for 10 in Chicago. During the next 79 years this work has spread to six nations and has brought the gospel of Jesus Christ to an estimated 500,000 deaf persons.

The National Culturama by sallypat dow

WHERE ARE OUR TALENTED???
Which state in the United States has the most talented deaf artists, performers, writers? Which state has the largest number of or the highest percentage of talented deaf individuals? We will find out at the NAD National Cultural Tournament in Washington State in the summer of 1974.

HISTORY HAS A LONG MEMORY . . .
As the years go by, there will be historians who will examine the letters we write, and the work we do. They will be looking into the work-history of the state association presidents, too. When they write about your term of office, they will explore how well you have done. Will they say that talented deaf people grew and shone because of the LEADERSHIP that their state association president gave to their cultural opportunities? Or will they have to write that this president provided no leadership at all? History has a long memory and history is our sternest and harshest critic! So when the history of deaf people of our times come forward let us hope that where talented deaf people are concerned, that your leadership shines out like a beacon through the pages of history.

SOCIAL CONSCIENCE is a big word, but it has to be because it carries a lot of weight. When we accept the job of being a social leader of deaf people, we have a tremendous job on our hands. After all, the social needs of deaf people are many and varied. Developing their cultural awareness and interests as well as their cultural skills, and the development of opportunities for deaf people to share their talents and learn from the works of others is a BIG, BIG, BIG, BIG, responsibility. If we choose to be leaders, then we must polish up our social conscience. We must be sure to feel, think and live the responsibility of providing leadership to those who have elected us. Winning an election is the **beginning**, not the end, of our social responsibility to those who elect us.

SUCH TALENTED LEADERS can be found with the Kalamazoo Chapter of the Michigan Association of the Deaf as Henning and Betty Irgens, Evelyn DeMeyers, Clarence Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Germain, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Westman, Mamie Graff, Richard Appleyard and others. They believe that **GROUP EFFORT PAYS OFF**. Just prior to the National Tournament in Miami last summer they held their second cultural tournament with over 117 items on exhibition. Almost every member of that chapter was involved in the planning, preparation and execution of this program. Details were coordinated by Betty Irgens. Prospective exhibitors were contacted several months in advance. Names and lists of exhibits were typed up on a tally sheet. This tally sheet was very much in evidence at all deaf gatherings, making it almost a loss of face for anyone to back out. The tally sheet also served as an inducement for those who

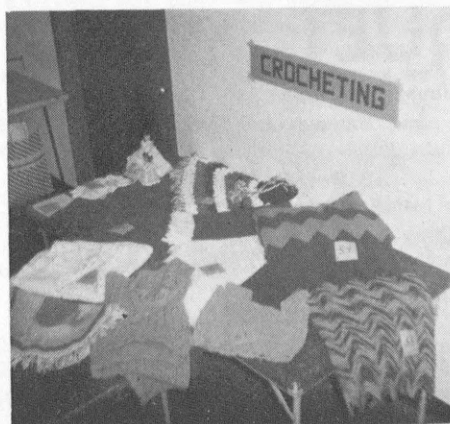


were shy or reluctant. It may be interesting to note that while four persons on the tally sheet failed to deliver, a score of unexpected entries more than made up for the loss.

One hundred and six numbered exhibits were displayed on tables in a long hall outside their clubroom at the Constance Brown Hearing and Speech Center. Title cards were taped over the tables and it must be confessed that they took some liberties with the national category rules. Categories represented were Sewing, Foods, Embroidery, Knitting, Crocheting, Hobbies, Crafts, Woodworking, Painting and Sculpture.

In the afternoon of their event, they held an open house from one to five . . . coffee, punch and assorted cookies were attractively arranged on a table in their clubroom. They had invited the general public via a newspaper article published in the Kalamazoo Gazette. In addition, they had also asked all churches of the deaf, clubs, schools and interested groups to spread the word. In spite of this, it is reported that the crowd in the afternoon was disappointingly small. Parents and teachers that they had hoped to reach did not show up.

Another disappointment was their inability to secure anyone to serve as a judge. They finally selected four volunteers, two men and two women, from the evening crowd. These four judged the exhibits during the hour before the evening program.



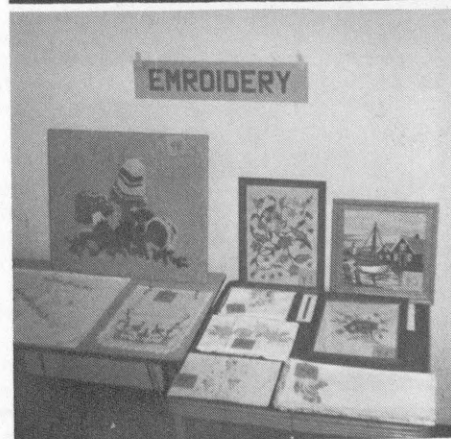
Henning Irgens was master of ceremonies for the evening program which opened with the signing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The list of entries included one song, one poem, one hymn, one skit and two homemade movies. There was also an impromptu pantomime which was not part of the contest.

Joseph Germain, president of the chapter, concluded the program by giving a welcoming speech and then awarded 14 prizes of one dollar each to the following persons. (There were two awards for sewing because there were so many entries in that category.)

Sewing: Irene Box, child's outfit; Alberta Westman, pink dress

Foods: Mamie Graff, butterscotch cookies

Knitting: JoAnn Appleyard, man's sweater



Embroidery: Ardyce Germain, crewel picture

Crocheting: Mamie Graff, afghan

Hobbies: David Withee, model cars

Crafts: Leta Jorgensen, eggshell Christmas decorations

Sculpture: Lorine Peterson, Bali dancer

Painting: Lorine Peterson, oil landscape

Woodworking: Ronald Hartman, ducks

Poem: Ardyce Germain, "Children One and All"

Home Movies: Roger Robinson, "A Day at the Park"

Skit: Alberta Westman, Ronald Hartman, Brad Flinn, "The Dinner Date"

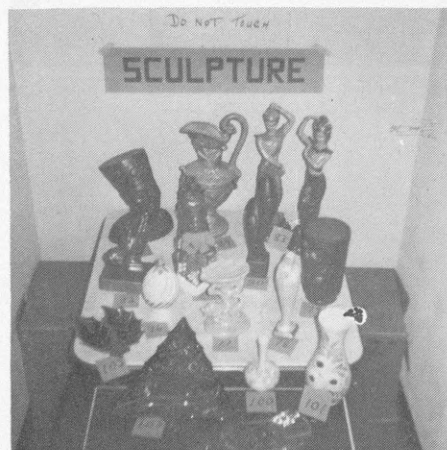
Sandwiches, jello, cookies, coffee and punch were served to the evening crowd.



A cookie sale was held with the leftover cookies. Finally it was time to pack up, clean up and go home. Again it must be emphasized that the success of the program was due to the cooperation of every member of the local chapter, especially President and Mrs. Joseph Germain, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Westman, Mr. and Mrs. Henning Irgens, Mamie Graff who helped in the kitchen and Richard Appleyard who took all the pictures during the lull between the open house and the evening program.

* * *

Please send your Cultural News and pictures to your Culturama Editor, Miss SallyPat Dow, Apt. 304, 6214 Breezewood Court, Greenbelt, Maryland 20770. TTY 301-474-7889.



Western Maryland College Gets Highest National TV Award

The highest national honor given by the corporation for Public Broadcasting, the Community Service Award of 1972, has been bestowed upon "They Grow in Silence: An Evening on Deafness." This special television program was produced jointly by the Total Communication Laboratory of Western Maryland College and the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting praised the program for its "extreme depth of coverage of the topic" and for "its ability to appeal and inform people with no direct personal reason for watching." By presenting material not readily available the program offered a real service to the Maryland-Washington, D.C. area.

The three-hour special presented over prime evening time combines four penetrating films on hearing problems and a nationally prominent panel. The Western Maryland College films stimulated an overwhelming deluge of phoned response and questions which were discussed by the panel in a way to provide answers and assistance to persons with hearing problems and their families.

The films were produced through a grant from the Bureau of Education for the Handicapped to Dr. Earl Griswold and Dr. McCay Vernon of Western Maryland College. The National Association of the Deaf was intimately involved in the overall work.

The four films covered a wide spectrum of the problems of hearing loss. "Listen," the initial 30-minute film, dealt with major causes of hearing loss ranging from hard rock music to German measles. "We Tiptoed Around Whispering," a powerful dramatization of what a family goes through when they discover their child is deaf, was written by famed novelist Joanne Greenberg. The third film, "Total Communication," was a revealing documentary on the value of using manual and oral methods of teaching deaf children. The program closed with "Conversations with Deaf Teenagers," a unique look at life from the viewpoint of deaf youth. Producer of the films was Dr. Earl Griswold and the director was John Van Hart.

Producer for the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting was Paul Rhett. Tom Gillette moderated the discussion.

The Total Communication Laboratory of Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland 21157 (Telephone 301-848-7000) is making the films that went into this award-winning program available to other TV stations, civic groups, or private parties as a public service at a nominal cost.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor:

If my letter herewith is worth publishing, it may help the deaf with our campaign to get more captioning on TV.

For some time over the last several years I have been writing to the TV stations and related personnel and organizations to bring to their attention the need for more captioning for the benefit of the deaf, especially with sports, news, and particularly bulletins. Now and then there have been results on a small scale. Some have continued, most just petered out. Some of my letters have been answered sympathetically, many never bothered to answer. Nevertheless, I am continuing my efforts and hope that many among the readers of THE DEAF AMERICAN, both deaf and hearing, will take up the cudgel and help to belabor the TV studios.

The time may come when, as a last resort, we may have to picket the studios. Just imagine how effective it would be if a group of deaf, with a portable TV set up in front of a TV station and tuned to their newscaster who was captioned only as "JOHN JONES REPORTING," kept asking the passing public "What's he reporting? When, where, who?" Carrying signs with the same questions and referring to an interpreter for help and a newspaper photographer for publicity would surely strike home.

I am enclosing a letter from Clay T. Whitehead, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, as one encouraging reply.

Felix Kowalewski

Riverside, Calif.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY
Executive Office Of The President
Washington, D.C. 20504
April 6, 1973

Mr. Felix Kowalewski
5910 Intervale Drive
Riverside, California 92506

Dear Mr. Kowalewski:

Thank you for your letter of March 27, 1973, advising me of your support for greater use of sign language and captioning in television programs, particularly when emergency bulletins are involved. For some time I have advocated that communications technology, including broadcasting, should be used to improve the lives of our country's hearing impaired persons. I shall continue to do so and hope my efforts are reflected eventually in more programs being offered that citizens like yourself can enjoy.

I am referring the matter raised by your correspondence to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for his consideration, particularly as regards the need for transmitting warning bulletins by video means as well as by radio. I am glad to have your views. Please do not hesitate to let me know if I can be of further assistance on this or any other matter.

Sincerely,
/s/ Clay T. Whitehead

cc: Chairman,
Federal Communications Commission

GALLAUDET COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

BANQUET

Sponsored by the Indianapolis Chapter

6:00 P.M., Cocktail Hour — 7:00 p.m., Banquet and Program
(Eastern Standard Time)

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1973

\$8 Per Person, Tax Included

The National GCAA Officers will be Installed by Jack Gannon, '59

Murat Shrine Dining Rooms

Enter the Dining Rooms from the North parking area just off New Jersey Street.

GUEST SPEAKER—DR. ALBERT ROSS

MASTER OF CEREMONIES—PAUL BALDRIDGE, '44

Send \$8 certified check or money order payable to the GCAA BANQUET COMMITTEE, Frank Dezelan, Treasurer, 3430 N. Gale St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46218.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of the DEAF

Don G. Pettingill, President

George Propp, Secretary-Treasurer

Frederick C. Schreiber, Executive Secy.

N.A.D.

President's Message

By Don G. Pettingill

9314 Wellington
Seabrook, Maryland 20801



An Open Letter . . .

TO: The NAD Executive Board

FROM: Don G. Pettingill

RE: Trip to Israel to the Fourth International Conference on Deafness, March 18-23, 1973

Thank you, fellows, for an unbelievably profitable trip!

What an experience! What an opportunity to share advances of the American deaf with less fortunate countries! What a chance to broaden one's own horizon and learn and grow in the most positive way imaginable!

Future presidents and the NAD Executive Board should make special efforts to participate in these international meetings. More deaf people from this country should definitely sample this unique sense of having contributed to the self-confidence and determination of the world's deaf to become first class citizens in their own right.

I am certain each one of you would return feeling as I do. More and more of us should go abroad and come home to beat the drums of deafdom—worldwide! This will focus attention on our own deaf people in our own country. It cannot work otherwise.

We had a great group of people there: Alexander Fleishman very effectively represented the National Congress of Jewish Deaf. Although he received official notice too late to submit a paper, he was right there responding to any and all objectionable, suppressing or misleading statements of some of the world's foremost authorities on the deaf and deafness.

Dr. Thomas Mayes and his paper were well received. He and his wife, Julia, were everywhere, meeting and greeting people and discussing all positive aspects of deafdom, as well as some of our problems.

I was privileged to give a paper on prevocational and vocational training and also served as co-chairman of the Vocational Rehabilitation section. My main thrust during the whole conference was to upgrade the overall image of the deaf as people who can and should be consulted and involved in the planning of their own lives and destinies.

My wife, Polly, became an expert at communicating in the "pidgin English" necessary to communicate and served as a charming and effective representative of the NAD.

We were all very conscious of "the Ugly American" image that everyone talks about, and took pains to talk with any and all of the deaf people who attended, including a large number of Israeli deaf.

The closing sessions of the conference were very gratifying. There was a noticeable aura of "Involve the deaf more," "Give the deaf an even break," "Give the deaf the right to knowledge through adequate communication," "Full citizenship for all deaf people," etc.

The deaf people there along with some of our hearing professionals such as Dr. McCay Vernon and Dr. Gilbert Delgado created visible ground swells and received outright statements of support for more involvement of deaf people from an impressive array of experts.

Opportunities to discuss many issues with some of the WFD officers and other leaders were well utilized. Among other things it was made clear that the NAD Executive Board, as well as our members, were looking forward to more involvement on the international scene.

Drago Vucotic, president of the World Federation of the Deaf for 22 years, hopes to retire at the 1975 WFD meeting in Washington, D. C. The NAD should start preparing and grooming an American as his successor. Let's all think about this because it is fitting and proper that America begin to take the lead in world affairs, and I would like to see a dynamic young American take the helm.

Your President spent long hours publicizing the 1975 WFD meetings. Several opportunities to make spot announcements presented themselves, and many promises from all kinds of people to come to Washington, D. C., in 1975 were offered us.

We Americans threw a party for about 100 foreign deaf leaders, followers and other professionals after the banquet on the last night as a token of our appreciation. It went over big! We were told it was the first time such a thing had been done.

* * *

The last couple of months have really been hectic. And there is little relief in sight.

"An Open Letter" to the NAD Executive Board, printed above in this issue, tells about a very profitable week in Israel at the Fourth International Conference on Deafness, March 18-23, 1973.

Then, starting March 30, 1973, I have been attending meetings, talking with state deaf leaders and participating in various panels and workshops in 12 states. I have made 19 major speeches. And I am bushed!

However, it is quite gratifying to see the enthusiasm of the grassroots deaf and their leaders. I have always believed that people like and need to be involved in anything which might concern them. The fact that the NAD is now making great efforts to reach the states through our many new livewire committees seems to be turning them on.

Pat Irwin, president of the Iowa Association of the Deaf and coordinator of our Regional Committees, is in the midst of a concerted effort to get our Board Members organized, so they, in turn, can contact and organize state presidents and representatives in their own regions. This project is a priority item because we need a well-organized country for the tasks ahead; more and more, the states will need to carry the ball.

For example, the government's new idea of "special revenue sharing" may see money distributed directly to the states rather than the former method of grants and stipends direct from HEW. This means state agencies must fight for their share of this money. This also means state organizations of the deaf must learn how to team up with educators, parents, politicians, etc., if they expect to get their fair share of money for rehabilitation, special education and other worthwhile projects.

There are other compelling reasons for such enthusiastic grassroots organization. Captioned TV programs must be fought for and won at the local TV station. The government's interest in the aging could mean a lot of the deaf, but again, the money will be distributed to the states and the deaf are but a small part of the overall picture.

If your state presidents have not yet been contacted, write direct to your own region Board Member as follows:

Mr. Frank R. Turk, Gallaudet College, Box 1010, 7th and Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20002

Mr. Charles R. Estes, P. O. Drawer 17, Talladega, Ala. 35160

Mr. Robert G. Sanderson, 5268 South 2000 West, Roy, Utah 84068

Ms. Helen Maddox, P. O. Box 486, Taylors, S. C. 29687

Mr. John Claveau, 1828 Zimmerman St., Flint, Mich. 48507

Mr. Walter Brown, Gallaudet College, 7th and Florida Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20002

Ms. Lillian Skinner, 17301 Halsted, Northridge, Calif. 91324

Mr. Samuel A. Block, 8041 Kildare Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076

If you don't hear from them, write direct to Donald L.

Irwin, 211 Test Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501

We must move . . . FAST!

Another gratifying thing which is rapidly happening is the total involvement of most of our Board Members. In the past a position on the NAD Executive Board was mostly a prestige and glory spot. I promised the Board and the people that everyone would become more involved, and that my board would be a "working" board.

To that end, I have seen to it that the Board has received copies of everything going out of my office. The Home Office has also started doing this . . . copies to the whole Board instead of just the four officers. I have also tried to keep people informed by answering a huge volume of mail and by filling you in each month via this column.

And the "sleeping giant" is beginning to stir and to move. The Board is becoming increasingly interested in and concerned with the total operation of the NAD and of our Home Office, which is growing at a fantastic pace simply because everyone is getting involved.

At present, the Home Office Study and Monitoring Committee is completing an exhaustive study and report on Home Office operations. The Board will meet the weekend of the Halex House dedication, May 18-20, to take a hard look at the report and other problems and priorities which have surfaced from the study and from the illness of our Executive Secretary.

Most likely, a whole new set of immediate, medium and long range plans will be hammered out. It is also likely that a complete new organizational structure will be set up in order that one man, the Executive Secretary, will never need or want to run the whole show again. The Executive Secretary mentioned at the beginning of his column last month that he was surprised to find (he) was not indestructible after all. We have been forcefully reminded of the very important fact that a competent back-up man to take over in such a case had been largely overlooked. We were very fortunate to have Terrence J. O'Rourke, director of the Communicative Skills Program, who knew enough about the inner workings of the Home Office to step in and assume the spot of "Acting Executive Secretary." This is one thing the Board will and must prevent from happening in the future.

As an indication of a quickening interest and new confidence in the NAD, nine top men have applied for the position of Assistant Executive Secretary with two more indicating their interest. It is possible that we will consider three of them for responsible, top-level positions where they will share the decision making and the actual responsibilities of operating the different sections of the NAD.

Now begins a period which will see me going to one state convention after another, every other weekend, all summer. Plus some TRIPOD, and other professional meetings on deafness thrown in here and there. NAD Board Members are also being scheduled for their share of such meetings.

So . . . Operation Snowball is snowballing! Get in the action! Join the NAD as individual members at \$10.00 a person or \$15.00 per couple. Mail your dues to me. I want to keep track of this tremendous growth before forwarding it to the Home Office for processing. Remember you receive THE DEAF AMERICAN as part of your individual membership.

One more thing! At your state conventions this summer, remember the NAD! We are only as big and powerful as you

make us. Remember that if each state association would donate a thousand dollars to help pay off the Halex House, they would really be buying an effective piece of tangible evidence of deaf people's confidence in their own rights, abilities and destinies.

Let's get with it! Be the one in your association to make the motion to "buy" a thousand dollars worth of the NAD for your state! If 50 states did this, we could do a lot more with fifty thousand dollars than each state could with one! Right? Right.

Thank you all for your desire and ability to walk with pride and to stand proud! You are a truly remarkable people!



HOME OFFICE NOTES

By Frederick C. Schreiber

If there were any Home Office notes for March it was because someone else wrote them—the Executive Secretary still being on sick leave. However, the prognosis is very encouraging and the expectations are that when the Executive Secretary returns to work he will not only have the benefit of the enforced rest but also be free of some medical problems which had been draining his energy for quite some time.

In the interim, the Home Office has been taking up the slack admirably. While this is written well before the May 19 dedication, plans for this seem well in hand, and we are looking for a good turnout for this occasion. As noted in the March issue, the Home Office Management Study and Monitor Committee under Dr. Bushnaq has been hard at work and while their efforts have been hampered somewhat by the Executive Secretary's absence, it is expected that the committee's report will be extremely helpful in improving Home Office operations and especially in determining the best way of meeting our long range goals.

One word in connection with the forthcoming state conventions this summer—the model of Halex House has been repaired and will be available for display at state meetings on a first-come, first-served basis, asking only that the state pay to ship it to its next destination via bus express. State associations should contact the Home Office to reserve the model. Incidentally, as most readers know, the display was built by architectural students at the National Technical Institute for the Deaf and after it was damaged in shipment from Miami, the NTID students and staff again came to our aid and rebuilt it for us.

Finally, the Executive Secretary would like to express his sincere appreciation for all the letters and cards he has received during his extended illness. The good wishes and inspiration provided by these missives have truly made an otherwise unbearable situation bearable. Hopefully he will see **you** at the dedication!

State Conventions

Alabama Association of the Deaf

June 14-16, 1973

Mobile, Admiral Semmes Hotel

Arkansas Association of the Deaf

June 29-30, 1973

Little Rock, Lafayette Hotel

California Association of the Deaf

August 31, September 1-3, 1973

Sacramento

Colorado Association of the Deaf

August 10-12, 1973

Fraser

Empire State Association of the Deaf

August 8-11, 1973

Rochester, N. Y.

Florida Association of the Deaf

June 22-23, 1973

Cypress Gardens, Sheraton Motor Hotel

Georgia Association of the Deaf

August 9-11, 1973

Atlanta, Holiday Inn West,

I-20 at Six Flags

Illinois Association of the Deaf

August 17-19, 1973

Chicago, Sherman House

Indiana Association of the Deaf

June 8-10, 1973

Merrillville, Ind., Holiday Inn

Kansas Association of the Deaf

June 15-17, 1973

Topeka, Ramada Inn (Downtown)

Kentucky Association of the Deaf

June 6-9, 1973

Danville, Kentucky School for the Deaf

Louisiana Association of the Deaf

June 14-16, 1973

Alexandria, Ramada Inn

Maryland Association of the Deaf
Sept. 7-8, 1973
Ocean City, Sea Scape Motel

Minnesota Association of the Deaf
August 3-5, 1973
Duluth

Mississippi Association of the Deaf
June 8-9, 1973
Jackson

Montana Association of the Deaf
June 15-17, 1973
Lewistown

Nebraska Association of the Deaf
August 3-5, 1973
Fremont

New Jersey Association of the Deaf
June 22-24, 1973
Point Pleasant, Beacon Manor Hotel

Oklahoma Association of the Deaf
June 22-24, 1973
Oklahoma City

Oregon Association of the Deaf
June 15-17, 1973
Beaverton, Ramada Inn

Pennsylvania Society for the Advance-
ment of the Deaf
August 17-18, 1973
Scranton

South Carolina Association of the Deaf
August 9-11, 1973
Anderson

South Dakota Association of the Deaf
June 22-24, 1973
Aberdeen, Holiday Inn

Texas Association of the Deaf
July 19-23, 1973
Waco, Waco Plaza Hotel

Virginia Association of the Deaf
July 5-8, 1973
Norfolk

Washington State Association of the Deaf
June 14-16, 1973
Tacoma, Sherwood Inn

Wisconsin Association of the Deaf
June 28-30, July 1, 1973
Elkhart Lake, Schwartz Hotel

Contributions To Building Fund (Halex House)

George T. Acker, Jr.	5.00
Sebastian Adamiec	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adler	100.00
James H. Affourlit	50.00
Alabama Association of the Deaf	46.00
Jack Albertson	500.00
Cheryl Alessi	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon L. Allen	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Allen	50.00
Frances Alm	100.00
Effie W. Anderson	100.00
Dale R. Anderson	28.70
Janet Anderson	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Victor Anderson	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
Anonymous	100.00
Anonymous	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Hermo Anfila	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. Helmo Anfila	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Aurelio Anzivino	31.00
Marc W. Anzivino	100.00
Helen Arbutnot	100.00
Arkansas Association of the Deaf	100.00
Arizona Chapter Jr. NAD	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred P. Armstrong	28.70
Harold Arntzen	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Auerbach	130.00
Sally Auerbach	28.70
Austin Club of the Deaf	57.40
Austin NFSD Div. 156 (in memory of Richard Myers)	10.00
John C. Austin (In appreciation of the works of Dr. McCay Vernon)	25.00
Austin Texas Chapter Gallaudet College Alumni Association	57.40

Raymond Baker	40.00
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Balasa	25.00
Carl Barber	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Barnabei	30.00
Robert L. Bates	30.00
Jane Beale	28.70
Benjamin Beaver	10.00
The Beaverton Ladies Craftsman Club	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Belsky	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Martin Belsky	60.00
Harriet D. Bello	28.70
Baptist Church of the Deaf of Washington, D.C. (In memory of Mrs. John Miller, Sr., Mr. Eugene Reardon, Mr. Francis Ridge- way and Mr. Leonard Starke)	40.00
Rev. and Mrs. Otto Berg	190.00
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Berke	28.70
Stanley K. Bigman	200.00
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Billings	25.00
Kenneth Blackhurst	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Block	1,000.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bloom, Jr.	86.22
Charles C. Blufft	20.00
Edmund Boatner	10.00
Mrs. Matilda L. Bolen	28.70
June Boyajian	28.70
Lenore Bible (In memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
The Bridgettes	28.70
(Lois Burr, Pat Duley, Helen Neill, Marjorie Nor- wood, Jo Ann Pelarski, Ruth Peterson, Rosalyn Gannon, Astrid Goodstein, Alice Hagemeyer, Joyce Leitch, Kay Rose, Roslyn Rosen, Agnes Sutcliffe)	25.00
Richard Brill	28.70
Carl D. Brininsfool	200.00
E. F. Broberg	100.00
Lee Brody	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Brody	100.00
Mrs. J. Dewey Brown	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Bumann	100.00
Buffalo Civic Association for the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Burnett	95.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Burstein	10.00
Gwendel Butler	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Burton	114.80
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes	28.70
Dr. and Mrs. Byron Burnes (In memory of Freida Meagher)	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Vincent P. Byrne	200.00

Capital District Civic Association of the Deaf	57.40
Herman S. Cahen	1,001.97
George A. Calder	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Cale	110.00
Simon J. Carmel	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Carney	100.30
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Duley, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Leitch and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Pelarski	16.00
J. L. Casterline, Jr.	28.70
Miles O. Chandler	10.00
Charleston (W.Va.) Association of the Deaf	28.70
Charlotte Chapter No. 2, NCAD	25.00
L. Stephen Cherry	100.00
Lois Cherwinski	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Gary Clark	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. John O. Clark	2.00
Marjorie Ciere	90.00
Society of the Deaf, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00
Mrs. G. Dewey Coats	50.00
Colorado Association of the Deaf	30.00
Anna Coffman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Colburn	28.70
Colorado School for the Deaf Jr. NAD	25.00
Mrs. John Conn	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Cordano	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Core	50.00
Council Bluffs Silent Club for the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Alan B. Crammatte	100.00

Richard Crow	10.00
Mrs. Milton Cunningham	10.00
Marjorie F. Culbertson	57.40
Evelyn K. Cuppy	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cuscaden	479.10

Earl Dahlberg	10.00
Joan E. Dauman	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dauger	15.00
Sam Davis	5.00
Mrs. Bernice Dayton	10.00
Dayton District No. 6, Ohio Association of the Deaf	57.40
Gerald DeCoursey	10.00
Lucia DeCurtins	2.00
Daisy D'Onfro	60.00
Dee Cee Eyes Staff	400.00
Delegates of Dallas AAAD	
Basketball Tourney	24.14
Ben S. Delaney	5.00
Marcus T. Delk, Jr.	57.40
Richard L. Denning	30.00
David Denton	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dauger	15.00
Robert E. De Voe, Sr.	6.00
Robert De Venny	345.00
Bessie DeWitt	10.00
Lorraine DiPietro	30.00
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Dillion	65.00
District of Columbia Association of the Deaf	455.86
Donation at Open House, April 9 and 10	32.00
Vito Dondiego	100.00
Robert Donoghue	50.00
Pat Dorrance	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Dorsey	57.40
Mrs. S. Douglas	25.00
Miss Di Drake	2.00
Harold Draving	5.00
Robert C. Dunston	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Dyer	100.00

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Eastman	3.50
Mrs. Sophie Easton	28.70
William Eckstein	28.70
Mrs. Betty Edwards	50.00
Mrs. Eleanor L. Ellinger	28.40
James M. Ellinger	28.70
Dr. Leonard Elstad	28.70
Emerald Valley Club of the Deaf, Eugene, Oregon	28.70
Empire State Association of the Deaf	58.00
Episcopal Conference of the Deaf	250.00
Mrs. Anita Ettinger (In memory of Lawrence Yolles)	275.00
Eugene, Oregon Association of the Deaf	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Everhart	57.40

Nannette Fabray Fan Club	47.00
Lucille Fendel	28.70
Dr. Peter Fine	25.00
Brother J. D. Fitzgerald	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleischman	30.00
Rev. Robert C. Fletcher	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Winston Fitzgerald	2.00
Martha J. Floyd	25.00
Margaret H. Floyd	28.00
Agnes Foret	100.00
Mrs. Fern M. Foltz	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman	28.70
Robert Frisina	28.70
Clinton M. Fry	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. John N. Funk	20.00

Gallaudet College Alumni Association	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Galvan	30.00
Mervin Garretson	446.50
Lucille Garrison	55.00
Mrs. Viola Gaston	68.70
Mr. and Mrs. Asa Gaffin, Jr.	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Gentile	35.00
Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Golden	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Loy E. Golladay	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Goodstein	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Goodwin	28.70
Mrs. Roberta M. Gordon	100.00
Government Printing Office—Day Patents	60.00
Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Grabill	500.00
Rev. and Mrs. Homer E. Grace	100.00
Erlene M. Graybill	20.00
Joanne Greenberg	1,733.34
McCay Vernon and Joanne Greenberg	90.00
Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Gross	200.00

Mr. and Mrs. C. Helmer Hagel	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hagemeyer	75.00
Mrs. Regina Haina	50.00
Ernest Hairston	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Haley	100.00
John W. Hammersmith	60.00
James Hampton	5.00
Samuel H. Harmon	14.35
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin M. Hazel	100.00
Hebrew Association of the Deaf, Inc.	50.00
Mrs. Georgie Holden Heath	5.00
Mrs. Julia Hefley	57.40
Leonard Heller	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henklein	5.00
Annie Mary Herbold	28.70
Annie Mary Herbold (in memory of her husband, Charles A. Herbold)	28.70
Annie Mary Herbold (in memory of her father, Sam Bolen)	28.70
Ausma L. Herbold	54.80
Dr. Marshall Hester	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hewes and Katherine	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Hibbard	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Higgins	100.00
Christine Hiller	28.70

National Association of the Deaf New Members

Dr. B. Edward Cain	New York
Lee Darrel	Washington
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Dyer	New Jersey
E. B. "Lynne" Farnum	Florida
Mrs. Jim Fewell	Arkansas
Elizabeth Foster	Indiana
Harry Goddard	Minnesota
Sammy Hallaway	Connecticut
Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hill	Alabama
Irene Hodocek	Indiana
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ingram	Virginia
Winnie Ingram	California
Connie Kannacone	California
Ellen A. Liedike	New York
Mrs. Marion Maharry	Florida
Richard W. McIlveen	New York
Lucy Prichard	West Virginia
Carmine D. Salvato	California
Stephen Springer	Canada
Mr. and Mrs. Gary L. Viall	Virginia
Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Watkins, Jr.	Wisconsin

William Hinkley	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Richard McKown	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Donald Padden	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Herman von Hippel	10.00	Berna A. McNamara	28.70	The Palmetto Club of the Deaf	50.00
Irene Hodock	28.70	Mrs. Cella McNeilly (in memory of Charles McNeilly, Jr.)	10.00	Frances M. Parsons	25.00
Oscar Hoffman	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. C. Patrick McPherson	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Pease	114.80
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holcomb	20.00	Benjamin Mendel	100.00	B. Morris Pedersen	5.00
Mr. nad Mrs. Hugo A. Holcombe	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Menkis	15.00	Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf	250.00
Arthur Holley	50.00	Metro-Mixed Bowling League of Silver Spring	52.79	Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Perkins	57.40
Esther W. Hoppaugh	28.70	Metropolitan Washington Association of the Deaf, Inc.	43.00	David Peterson	100.00
Esther W. Hoppaugh (in memory of Frank W. Hoppaugh)	15.00	Richard J. Meyer	100.00	Donald O. Peterson	10.00
Lola and Robert Horgen	60.00	Dorothy Miles	30.00	Clarice M. Petrick	10.00
Karen Holte	28.70	Don I. Miller, Sr.	5.00	Alpha Chapter of Phi Kappa Zeta	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Homer O. Humphrey	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wm. Miller	10.00	Dr. and Mrs. Richard M. Phillips	30.20
Home Office Staff	4.70	Ralph R. Miller (in memory of his sister)	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Pimentel	57.50
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hutchinson	115.00	Ronald L. Miller	36.00	D. M. Plassey	5.00
John and Edna Houser	100.00	Vivian J. Miller	50.00	Daniel H. Pokorny	53.70
Kenneth Huff	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Miller	10.00	Joseph Pollack	43.87
		Craig Mills	200.00	Mr. and Mrs. John Popovich	7.00
Indiana Association of the Deaf	28.70	Minnesota School for the Deaf Jr. NAD	25.00	Bert E. Poss	28.70
Indiana Parents-Teachers-Counselors Organization	28.70	Jr. NAD, Missouri School for the Deaf	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Potter	28.70
Iowa Association of the Deaf	57.40	Mississippi School	26.60	Portland Chapter, Oregon Association of the Deaf	28.70
Ruth L. Isaacson	50.00	Mississippi Association of the Deaf	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Noble Powers	35.00
L. T. Irvin, Sr.	28.70	Sue H. Mitchell (in memory of Willie Todd)	10.00	C. L. Prestien	25.00
		Sue H. Mitchell (in memory of James G. Dashiell)	25.00	Pri-Mont Club	28.70
Margaret E. Jackson	50.00	Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children	5.00	Hortense Auerbach, Dorothy Caswell, Donna Cuscaden, Jackie Drake, Carol Dorsey, Carol Garretson, Meda Hutchinson, Shirley Jordan, Agnes Padden, Ruth Phillip, Pauline Scott, Babs Stevens, Alyce Stiffer, Bernice Turk	
Leo M. Jacobs	30.00	Mrs. William Moehle	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pucci	25.00
Joyce Keith Jefer	25.00	Jerome R. Moers	10.00	Puget Sound Association	114.80
Miriam Johnson (In memory of her father, Dr. John W. Michele)	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Kendall Moore	10.00	William C. Purdy, Jr.	5.00
Marian A. Johnson	28.70	Montana Association of the Deaf	100.00	Rex Purvis	25.00
Maybelle Johnson	10.00	Elizabeth Montgomery	30.00		
Mrs. Mildred M. Johnson	90.00	Kenneth Morganfield	114.80	Howard M. Quigley	28.70
Mrs. S. Douglas Johnson	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Clyde J. Morton	57.40	Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	25.00
Vilas Johnson, Jr.	50.00	Eva and Jules Moss, in honor of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Moss, on their 27th anniversary	28.70	Quota Club of Montgomery County	10.00
		Donald S. Mowl	5.00		
Barbara Kannapell	25.00	MSDD, Chapter of the Jr. NAD	28.70	Mrs. Edward J. Rahe	20.00
Paul J. Kasatchkoff	1.00	Mr. and Mrs. David Mudgett	100.00	Catherine Ramger	30.00
Lee Katz	28.70	Catherine Munro	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Emil Rassofsky	155.00
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Katz	30.00	Carl J. Munz	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Max M. Ray	25.00
John J. Kaufman	60.00	Anna Mina Munz	28.70	Linda Raymond	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kaufman	170.00	Dr. and Mrs. Harry J. Murphy (in memory of Burton Chace)	10.00	John S. and Ruth N. Reed	57.40
Ray M. Kauffman Endowment Fund of Baltimore Div. No. 47, NFSD	100.00	Dr. and Mrs. Harry Murphy (in memory of Roy Frothingham)	10.00	Helen A. Reilly	1.50
Mr. and Mrs. George Keadle	15.00	Madeline Musmanno	5.00	Joseph W. Rhodes	15.00
Mrs. Yvonne Kenner (in memory of Marcus L. Kenner)	50.00	Cathy Muzik	1.00	Mary Jane Rhodes	28.70
Morton N. Kenner	100.00	MWAD Basketball Team	100.00	Mrs. Janet Richards	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Kensicki	20.00			Richmond Chapter of VAD	28.70
Joe Kerschbaum	5.00			Pedemont Club of the Deaf	100.00
Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Ketchum	100.00			Peter Ries	28.70
David Kiebowen	10.00			Sam B. Riffenberg	28.70
Thelma Kilpatrick	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. Kimball D. Nash	50.00	Riverside Chapter, California Association of the Deaf	28.70
Patricia Ann Kitchen	5.00	Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	100.00	Riverside Chapter Jr. NAD	20.00
Edward L. Kivett	6.00	National Congress of Jewish Deaf	100.00	Julia Robinson	11.00
Martin F. Klein	10.00	National Hearing Aid Society	1,000.00	Walter C. Rockwell	110.00
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory C. Kimberlin	20.00	National Fraternal Society of the Deaf	250.00	Marvin S. Rood	28.70
Gregory C. Kimberlin (in memory of Theresa Kustein and Rita Jaech)	10.00	Ralph F. Neesam	28.70	Einer Rosenkjar	38.70
Alvin A. Klugman	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Newman	28.70	Vera M. Ruckdeshel	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Kleberg	28.70	Mrs. Clara Nesgood (in memory of Mr. Nesgood)	1,000.00	Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ruge	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kowaleski	28.70	William L. Nelson	100.00		
Edward Kowalski	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nesgood	100.00	Max Salzer	5.00
Nancy Kowalski	38.70	NFSD, Chicago Div. No. 1	100.00	Dorothea J. Saltzman	5.00
Paul Kowalski	28.70	NFSD, Cleveland Div. No. 21	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Sanderson	85.00
Sandra Kowalski	28.70	NFSD, St. Louis Div. No. 24	30.00	Mario Santin	100.00
Sharon Kowalski	28.70	NFSD, Omaha Div. No. 32	25.00	Joseph B. Sapienza	5.00
Walter Krohngold	10.00	NFSD, Portland Div. No. 41	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Scheler	95.00
Art Kruger	28.70	NFSD, Seattle Div. No. 44	57.40	Ida L. Schmidt	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Kuhlman	114.80	NFSD, Utica Div. No. 45	30.00	Frederick C. Schreiber	1,040.00
Gertrude N. Kutzleb	10.00	NFSD, Washington Div. No. 46	25.00	Kenneth M. Schroeder	12.00
Clarence E. Kubisch	27.10	NFSD, Akron Div. No. 55	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schuster	100.00
		NFSD, Davenport (Iowa) Div. No. 59	15.00	John Schwartz	10.00
		NFSD, St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 61	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jay Schwarz	100.00
Ladies' Craft Club of Beaverton	25.00	NFSD, Denver Div. No. 64	50.00	Mr. and Mrs. Roger O. Scott	322.50
Mr. and Mrs. Emil S. Ladner	57.40	NFSD, Birmingham Div. No. 73	28.70	S. E. Scott	1,000.00
Mrs. Arthur J. Lang	25.00	NFSD, Sioux Falls Div. No. 74	57.40	Brothers of Seattle Division NFSD	28.70
Rev. and Mrs. William Lange, Jr.	50.00	NFSD, Richmond Div. No. 83	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Julius Seeger	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Langenberg	1,000.00	NFSD, Johnstown Div. No. 85	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shaffer	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Lankenau	204.82	NFSD, Jacksonville, Ill. Div. No. 88	28.70	Silent Clover Society	10.00
Robert O. Lankenau (in memory of Frank Neal, Sr.)	5.00	NFSD, Danville Div. No. 125	28.70	W. Izora Sherman (in memory of W. Art Sherman)	30.00
Dr. and Mrs. Wesley Lauritsen	100.00	NFSD, Baton Rouge Div. No. 128	28.70	Geneviene Sink	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawson	10.00	NFSD, Danville Auxiliary Div. No. 130	25.00	Lil Skinner's Fund Raising Party	380.00
Les Sources Study Club (Austin)	57.40	NFSD, Oregon Auxiliary Div. No. 133	50.00	Alfred B. Skogen	28.70
Sarah LeBoeuf	10.00	NFSD, St. Paul-Minneapolis Div. No. 137	100.00	Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Smith	28.70
Katherine Lenz	50.00	NFSD, Chattanooga Div. No. 140	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Smith	6.00
Robert R. Letson	10.00	NFSD, Chicago Div. No. 142	28.70	Mrs. James E. Smith	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Leitson	28.70	NFSD, Seattle Auxiliary Div. No. 145	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Jess M. Smith	375.00
Meyer Lief	20.00	NFSD, Washington Auxiliary Div. No. 151	25.00	Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Smoak	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Leo Lewis	100.00	NFSD, Akron Auxiliary Div. No. 154	100.00	Preston W. Snelling	28.79
Virginia Lewis	28.70	NFSD, Austin Div. No. 156	57.40	Paul W. Spevacek	40.00
Linotype Day Chapel, G.P.O.	72.00	North Dakota Jr. NAD Chapter	10.00	Society for the Deaf (Ohio)	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lisnay	200.00	Edwin W. Nies (in memory of Dr. Tom L. Anderson)	28.70	Society for the Deaf, Wickliffe, Ohio	25.00
Mary Ann	28.70	New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Inc.	40.00	Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sonnenstrahl	25.00
Jennie Lee London	5.00	Arthur Norris	28.70	Southern Nevada Association of the Deaf	10.00
Louisiana Association of the Deaf, Inc.	57.40	North Carolina Association of the Deaf	60.00	Mr. and Mrs. John Spellman	28.70
Edgar L. Lowell	28.70	North Dakota Association of the Deaf	100.00	Carol E. Sponeable	10.00
Ruth G. Ludivico	28.70	Dr. Jerry L. Northern (in memory of T. Y. and Edna Northern)	50.00	Margaret Sprinkel	30.00
Rev. William Ludwig	28.70	Helen Northrop	50.00	Robert Silber	2.00
Norma Lutz	1.50	Mrs. Doris E. Norton	10.00	Mrs. Lee H. Stanton	40.00
				Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stedrak	40.00
Melford Magill	29.35			Hazel A. Steidmann	400.00
Lawrence B. Maloney, Jr.	82.50	Ohio Association of the Deaf, Cleveland Chapter	100.00	James M. Stern	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mann	60.00	Ohio Association of the Deaf Cultural Program Dayton Chapter No. 6	57.40	Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stevens	114.80
Mr. and Mrs. Moe Marcus	10.00	Ohio School for the Deaf	100.00	Vivian Stevenson	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. S. E. McArtor	100.00	Alumni Association	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord Stiarwalt	10.00
Rev. Patrick McCahill	20.00	Daisy D'Onfrío	30.00	Florence Stillman	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. Rozelle McCall	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Onderdonk	30.00	Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Stedrak	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. McClure	20.00	Orlando Club of the Deaf	25.00	Mia Strandberg (in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bird Craven)	100.00
Robert W. McClintock	10.00	Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne	205.00	St. Louis Silent Club	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Roger McConnell	28.70	"Over 55" and AARP Club Members of St. Ann's Church	50.00	St. Louis Chapter, Missouri Association of the Deaf	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene McDowell	5.00			Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stokes	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. M. E. McGlamery	5.00			Barry Strassler	10.00
J. Charlie and Sharon McKinney	28.70			Student Body Government (Gallaudet College)	500.00
				Suburban Maryland Movie Club of the Deaf	66.83
				Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Swafford	10.00
				Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Sullivan	57.40

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Supalla	10.00	Lara Michelle Twombly	28.70
Mrs. Allen Sutcliffe	28.70	Lisa Anne Twombly	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sutcliffe	57.40		
James Swab	100.00	Utah Association of the Deaf	28.70
Mrs. Theresa Swegel	57.40	Thomas Ulmer	28.70
Syracuse Civic Association	100.00	Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	100.00
Syracuse Guild of the Deaf	5.00	Utica Civic Association of the Deaf	28.70
Syracuse Trinity Guild of the Deaf	25.00		
Mrs. Ethel Tarrots	1.00	John Cooper Verfaillie	10.00
Lucille Taylor (In memory of		McCay Vernon	85.00
Frederick Neesam)	28.70	Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Vinci	60.00
Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Tellem	5.00	Virginia Association of the Deaf	122.00
Thompson Hall Newsletter	57.40		
Mrs. Helen P. Thomas	5.00	Warren Wahlstedt	25.00
Evelyn Thornborrow	10.00	Washington Association of the Deaf	129.80
Toledo Deaf Club	25.00	Washington State Association of	
Roy Tuggle	30.00	the Deaf, Yakima Chapter	28.70
Norman L. Tully	20.00	Washington State Association,	
Charlotte A. Twombly	28.70	Seattle Chapter	114.80
Eric J. Twombly	28.70		

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Affiliated Member Organizations

Talladega Club of the Deaf	Alabama
L. A. Hebrew Association of the Deaf	California
Southern California Women's Club of the Deaf	California
Valley Silent Club of the Deaf	California
Colorado Springs Silent Club	Colorado
Silent Athletic Club of Denver	Colorado
Hartford Club of the Deaf, Inc.	Connecticut
St. Paul's Episcopal Mission for the Deaf of Greater Hartford	Connecticut
Block G. Lettermen's Club	District of Columbia
Southtown Club of the Deaf	Illinois
Cedarloo Club of the Deaf	Iowa
Sioux City Silent Club, Inc.	Iowa
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Counseling Service, Inc.	Kansas
Wichita Association of the Deaf	Kansas
Maine Mission for the Deaf	Maine
Montgomery County Association for Language Handicapped Children ..	Maryland
RMS Industries, Inc.	Maryland
Quincy Deaf Club, Inc.	Massachusetts
Michigan Association for Better Hearing	Michigan
Motor City Association of the Deaf	Michigan
United for Total Communication	Michigan
Charles Thompson Memorial Hall	Minnesota
Gulf Coast Silent Club	Mississippi
Roundtable Representatives of Community Center	Missouri
St. Louis Silent Club	Missouri
Lincoln Silent Club	Nebraska
Omaha Club of the Deaf	Nebraska
The Central New York Recreation Club for the Deaf-ABC	
Bowling Committee (Mr. A. Coppola, Chairman)	New York
Center for Communications Research, Inc.	New York
Long Island Club of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Rip Van Winkle Club of the Deaf	New York
Staten Island Club of Deaf	New York
Rochester Recreation Club for the Deaf, Inc.	New York
National Technical Institute for the Deaf-Students	New York
New York Society for the Deaf	New York
Union League of the Deaf, Inc.	New York
Cleveland Association of the Deaf	Ohio
Portland Association of the Deaf	Oregon
Beaver Valley Association of the Deaf	Pennsylvania
Providence Club for the Deaf	Rhode Island
Greater Greenville Silents Club	South Carolina
Sioux Falls Club for the Deaf	South Dakota
Nashville Chapter, Tennessee Association of the Deaf	Tennessee
Nashville League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.	Tennessee
Dallas Association of the Deaf	Texas
Dallas Council for Deaf	Texas
Houston Association of the Deaf	Texas
Richmond Club of the Deaf	Virginia
Charleston Association of Deaf	West Virginia
Wheeling Association of the Deaf	West Virginia
Puget Sound Association of Deaf	Washington
Chippewa Valley Association of Deaf	Wisconsin
Madison Association of the Deaf	Wisconsin
Vancouver Association of the Deaf	Canada

Affiliation dues for organizations other than state associations are \$10.00 or more per year. Send remittances to the NAD Home Office.

Buly C. Wales	15.00
Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Walls	28.70
Virginia Ward	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. Jerald Warner	28.70
Angela Watson	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Howard Watson	28.70
Mrs. Bernice F. Weadick (In memory of	
Henry Kithau)	5.00
Edward J. Weiler	50.00
Verna T. Welsh	25.00
Western Piedmont Chapter	
S. C. Association of the Deaf	28.70
West Virginia School for the Deaf Chapter	
of Future Homemakers of America	57.40
Kay West	57.40
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whisman	57.40
J. Sterling White	50.00
Boyce Williams	342.00
Jane C. William	28.70
William Williamson	5.00
Everett Wimp	28.70
Winston-Salem Chapter, NCAD	50.00
Wisconsin Association of the Deaf	28.70
Mrs. Betty Witczak	5.00
Marvin Wolach	100.00
Women's Club for the Deaf, New York	100.00
Alice R. Wood	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood	28.70
Mr. and Mrs. John Wurdemann	15.90
Mr. and Mrs. Roy C. Yokeley, Jr.	20.00
Joyce J. York	30.00
Youngstown District No. 9 of Ohio	
Association of the Deaf	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Yowell	50.00
Mrs. Lois Zerwick	30.00
Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Zisman	28.70

State Association Presidents

ALABAMA: Robert W. Cunningham, 556 Zinia Lane, Birmingham, Alabama 35215
ARIZONA: James G. Goodson, 1708 North 15th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85007
ARKANSAS: Bryan G. Caldwell, First Vice President (acting president), 1124 Peyton Street, Little Rock, Ark. 72204
CALIFORNIA: Kyle Workman, 3317 West 166th Street, Torrance, California 90504
COLORADO: Milton D. Belcher, 724 East Kiowa, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903
FLORIDA: Charles R. Stanley, 6666 Burpee Drive South, Jacksonville, Florida 32210
GEORGIA: Robert D. Jones, Pershing Bldg., Suite 603, 1430 W. Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Gd. 30309
IDAHO: Robert Jones, 1723 South Atlantic Street, Boise, Idaho 83702
ILLINOIS: John B. Davis, 9501 North Tripp, Skokie, Illinois 60076
INDIANA: Leslie Massey, 3912 North Audubon Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226
IOWA: Donald Irwin, 211 Test Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501
KANSAS: Billy Nedrow, 2509 North 48th Terrace, Kansas City, Kansas 66104
KENTUCKY: Dickie Vickers, 6083 #1, Sebre Drive, Florence, Kentucky 41042
LOUISIANA: Anthony Mowad, P. O. Box 574, Oakdale, Louisiana 71463
MARYLAND: Leon Auerbach, 7112 Adelphi Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782
MICHIGAN: Durward Young, 3818 Quincy Street, Hudsonville, Michigan 49426
MINNESOTA: Lloyd Moe, 1211 East 6th Street, Duluth, Minnesota 55805
MISSISSIPPI: William B. Smith, 26 Bayou View Drive, Gulfport, Mississippi 39601
MISSOURI: Gerald R. Graner, 339 Calvert Avenue, Webster Groves, Missouri 63119
MONTANA: James Pederson, Box 423, Black Eagle, Montana 59414
NEBRASKA: Delbert Erickson, 3819 North 100 Avenue, Omaha, Nebraska 68134
NEVADA: Eugene A. Sullivan, 2837 East Hickey Avenue, North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION: John F. Spellman, 19 Edgemere Drive, Cranston, Rhode Island 02905
NEW JERSEY: Edgar Bloom, Jr., 1430 Dunn Parkway, Mountainside, New Jersey 07092

NEW YORK: Richard Corcoran, 9 Marion Avenue, South Glen Falls, New York 12801

NORTH CAROLINA: Ralph P. Crutchfield, 2640 Lomond Street, S.E., Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27107

NORTH DAKOTA: Philip Frelich, 615 3rd Avenue, Devils Lake, North Dakota 58301

OHIO: Dick Petkovich, 1636 Eddington Drive, Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118

OKLAHOMA: Martin Shipman, 218 Marshall, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74074

OREGON: George Scheler, Jr., 2860 Brooks Avenue, N.E., Salem, Oregon 97303

PENNSYLVANIA: Charles E. Boyd, 109 Brit-tany Drive, Chalfont, Penna. 18914

SOUTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Helen Maddox, P. O. Box 486, Taylors, South Carolina 29687

SOUTH DAKOTA: Norman Larson, Jr., 701 East 18th Street, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57105

TENNESSEE: Robert Lawson, 709 Barclay Drive S. E., Knoxville, Tennessee 37920

TEXAS: Ralph H. White, 2504 Bluffview Drive, Austin, Texas 78704

UTAH: W. David Mortensen, 460 West 5720 South, Murray, Utah 84107

VIRGINIA: Mrs. Bernard W. Moore, 326 Rose-neath Road, Richmond, Virginia 23221

WASHINGTON STATE: John O'Brien, 811 137th Avenue, N.E., Foothill Terrace Apts. #201, Bellevue, Washington 98005

WEST VIRGINIA: Charles G. Weiner, 1509 Foster Place, Steubenville, Ohio 43952

WISCONSIN: Leonard J. Peacock, 510 Racine Street, Delavan, Wisconsin 53115

South Carolina: Phone-Teletypewriter Network starting. It being promoted by deaf people with the help of Southern Bell and the Bell Pioneers. Charlie McKinney is director, Route 11, East Croft Circle, Spartanburg, S.C. 29302.

Virginia: A hearing information fair was held at King's Park Library in Springfield, Va., on May 5, 1973, for the purpose of disseminating all kinds of information about hearing impairment and deafness. Representatives of the following organizations were scheduled to answer questions: COSD, IPD, NAD, AGB and PRWAD.

Demonstrations of the TTY, TV phone and Project Life were scheduled.

One of three workshops was to be led by Kirk Wilson, a teacher at Kendall School.

Washington, D.C.: The Gallaudet College Center for Continuing Education is offering more than 50 adult education classes for the deaf in the District of Columbia area. Examples of classes: Mother and Baby Care, Planning for Retirement. Dr. Thomas Mayes is the dean of the Center for Continuing Education.

D.C.: Retiring HEW Secretary Richardson suggests government support for special institutions such as Gallaudet College could be withdrawn. Costs of higher education for the handicapped could be financed by government-guaranteed private loans.

Washington, D.C.: Alcoholics Anonymous which has had a deaf group since March 1970, recently bought a TTY to install at the Intergroup office in Virginia. TTY 703-524-7742 for confidential information and contact with a deaf person.

Recent Developments Among State Associations

Arizona: Established a new school for the deaf, The Great Southwest Ranch School for the Deaf, Inc., 4021 Justin Lane, Tucson, Arizona 85712 (Phone 602-793-2522), Dr. Larry Stewart, director. Due to open in May 1973, the school is designed to educate and treat emotionally disturbed deaf children 5 to 21 from all over the nation.

Arkansas: A nationwide Total Communication Workshop entitled "Bread or Stones" was scheduled April 30-May 2, 1973, in Little Rock. The keynote speaker was to be Dr. David Denton, superintendent of Maryland School for the Deaf.

TTY owner No. 27 recently joined the ranks in Little Rock.

Arkansas: The Arkansas Governor's Committee on Employment of the Deaf planned a Deaf Awareness Week, May 21-26. Booths, slides, TTYs, brochures, mini-sign classes and other displays were to be featured at a shopping mall in Little Rock.

California: Dial-a-News (DAN) is back in Southern California, located in Marina Del Ray and is handled by Joseph S. Slotnick, an authorized TTY agent. Toll free in Central or Western San Fernando Valley. TTY 213-821-9875.

Georgia: A deaf adult class in Consumer Education was started January 15, 1973, for the Atlanta area. Twenty-five students registered for the eight-week course. William Peace was the instructor. It is expected that additional classes will be offered.

Georgia now has 60 plus TTY owners.

Iowa: The Iowa Association of the Deaf Legislative Committee approached the Iowa Legislature Appropriations Committee to protest cuts in the Iowa School for the Deaf budget. Dale Van Hemert is chairman.

Callahan Jr. High School, Des Moines, is offering an elective class in the sign language. Mark Havingcost teaches the class.

The Iowa Association of the Deaf helps to provide funds to pay the interpreter of the noon news on an Omaha TV station, Janet Bourne interpreting. Recently scored 49% on the Nielsen TV rating.

Maryland: The Region III Operation TRIPOD Workshop was held in Laurel, Md., January 26-28, 1973. Region III covers six states: Maryland, Delaware,

Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

Maryland: Gallaudet College participated in the Region XI Fifth American College Theatre Festival with the presentation of Antigone at Prince Georges Community College in Largo, Md., January 25-28, 1973. The three other colleges taking part in this Festival were Howard University, University of Maryland Baltimore Campus, and Georgetown University.

Winners from this and other regional festivals will present their productions at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts later in the spring.

Minnesota: Workshop on the hearing impaired, "They Grow in Silence," was scheduled for May 19, 1973, at Concordia College in St. Paul. Dr. McCay Vernon was due to head a panel. Sponsored by the Minnesota Association of Parents of Hearing Impaired Children, assisted by the Minnesota Association of the Deaf and the Junior National Association of the Deaf.

The Minnesota School for the Deaf was host to the 4th Western Deaf Youth Citizenship Development Workshop, April 15-18, 1973. Delegates were expected from 23 western states and 35 schools for the deaf.

The number of TTY owners in the Twin Cities area reached or passed 100 recently.

South Carolina: Spartanburg Channel 7 TV Midday News Broadcast in signs by Charlie McKinney, who is deaf; daily 12:25-12:30 p.m.

Look ahead to . . .

The 32nd Biennial Convention
of the
National Association of the Deaf
Seattle, Washington

JUNE 30 - JULY 6, 1974!

BOUND VOLUME XXIV of THE DEAF AMERICAN

Any reader or subscriber wishing a copy of handsomely bound Volume XXIV (Sept. 1971-July-Aug. 1972) of THE DEAF AMERICAN has a choice of two plans:

PLAN 1: Subscribers furnish their own magazines. Price \$6.00 per volume.

PLAN 2: We furnish the magazines. Price \$13.50 per volume.

The books are strongly bound with blue cloth cover. Purchaser's name lettered in gold on the cover.

We can also supply bound volumes of most recent issues.

Orders and inquiries should be sent to . . .

THE DEAF AMERICAN
National Association of the Deaf
814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Minnepaul Snares First AAAD Cage Bunting

By LEN WARSHAWSKY

DALLAS, April 7—The Minnepaul Association of the Deaf beat Metro Washington Association of the Deaf 76-64 to win its first AAAD cage title before close to 2,000 screaming and stomping fans at the Memorial Auditorium.

Two rookies, Dennis Vance from Nebraska and Pedro Medina of Illinois, carried the brunt of the winners' scoring. The former, selected the tournament's most valuable player, made 22 points, and the latter, 17. Vets Ralph Fuechtmann and Ron Johnson made 13 and 12.

Jim Neimi led the Washington offense with 16. Don Maynard had 13. The game was nip and tuck throughout the first half, and at intermission Minnepaul was ahead, 39-32.

The championship for Minnepaul ended years of frustration dating back to 1969 at Akron. Here the MAAD champions were ousted in the first round—in the last 40 seconds—by Oakland, but they managed to finish fifth. The next year at Oakland, they lost to Los Angeles in the semi-finals, finishing third. At St. Louis in 1971, they were ousted by Oakland in the semis by ONE point and to the Carolinas Club in the battle for consolation honors. Last year at Hartford, they finished fifth after being bumped by the Carolinas Club in the semifinal round.

The Chicago Club of the Deaf polished off Oakland for third place, 89-63. Ken Harrison and Woodford Gross made 20 points apiece, and the fabulous twin brother duo, Dick and Bob Olsen, made 16 and 11 for the winners. Ken Pedersen led the losers' cause with 20 markers.

AAAD officers elected for 1973-74: John Buckmaster, Erwin, S.D., president; Leon Curtis, Tucson, Ariz., vice president; Richard Caswell, Silver Spring, Md., secretary-treasurer (re-elected), and Public Relations/Hall of Fame chairmanship to Gene Carr, Dallas, the tournament chairman.

The Los Angeles Club will host the 1974 meet, taking over in an emergency move when Atlanta requested to be dropped. Dates are April 3-6.

The All-Stars: First five—Dennis Vance, Minnepaul; Don Lyons, Valley; Richard Olsen, Chicago; Don Maynard and Jim Neimi, Metro Washington. Second five—Ron Johnson and Ralph Fuechtmann and Ron Johnson, Minnepaul; Ken Harrison and Robert Olsen, Chicago, and Larry Thorpe, Pelicans (NY).

MVP—Vance, Minnepaul; Coach of the Tournament—Dennis Berg, Minnepaul. Team sportsmanship—Chicago.

Most rebounds—Lyons, Valley (40).

Most assists—John Sandoval, Valley.

Records Set, Tied

Don Lyons of Valley Silent Club set two records for three games played: his 58 field goals eclipsed the 47 made by Leon

Grant in 1972, and his 124-point total also beat out Grant's 109 made in 1971 and 1972. He also tied the 56 points made in a single game set by Angelo Capozzi of Youngstown that was established way back in 1953! (His 27 field goals in this game was one shy of Capozzi's 28.)

The 10 all-stars will represent the USA at the World Games in Malmo, Sweden, this July. Two alternates are Woodford Gross of Chicago and Eddie Leighton of Metro Washington. Dennis Berg of Minnepaul will be head coach. His assistant will be William (Moose) Schyman of Washington, D.C.

Results of all games of the three-day championship meet:

First Round Games

OAKLAND 65: O'Donnell 5-13, G. Hendrix 4-0-8, Reed 8-13, McKeown 5-4-14, M. Pedersen 0-0-0, Duncan 0-0-0, K. Pedersen 2-5-9, Davis 0-0-0, May 1-0-2, Cassinelli 0-0-0. Totals 25-15-65.

VALLEY SILENTS 63: Lyons 15-4-34, Moore 2-0-4, Barber 1-0-2, Sandoval 0-0-0, Nagy 3-0-6, Dobrovich 0-0-0, Parker 3-1-7, Charpentier 2-2-6, Dawson 2-0-4, Green 0-0-0. Totals 28-7-63.

METRO WASH. 74: Ennis 8-0-16, Niemi 8-0-16, Maynard 4-0-8, Berrigan 2-0-4, Leighton 5-4-14, Goodstein 3-0-6, Duvall 1-0-2, Buemi 0-0-0, Miller 4-2-8, Pickering 0-0-0. Totals 35-4-74.

JACKSON 66: Brewer 1-1-3, Robinson 9-2-20, Thigpen 0-0-0, Williams 0-0-0, Craft 3-2-8, Hopper 3-0-6, Coward 10-0-20, Walker 3-2-8, George 0-1-1, Wilbank 0-0-0. Totals 29-8-66.

CHICAGO 84: Dick Olsen 8-0-16, K. Harrison 7-3-17, Gross 5-10-20, Bob Olsen 5-1-11, Werner 0-0-0, Malveaux 1-2-4, Forrest 7-2-16, Jiles 0-0-0, Jenkins 0-0-0. Totals 33-18-84.

PELICANS (NY) 82: Thorpe 11-6-28, Anderson 6-4-16, Samuels 0-0-0, Hemmings 4-0-8, Guinyard 4-0-8, Hinds 0-0-0, Fine 3-0-6, Massey 7-2-16, Wiggins 0-0-0, Ramos 0-0-0. Totals: 35-12-82. **OVERTIME GAME.**

Score at half: 38-30 Chicago.
MINNEPAUL 88: S. Buchholz 6-5-17, Vance 8-3-19, D. Buchholz 3-2-8, Johnson 7-2-16, Fuechtmann 3-6-12, Schnoor 2-4-8, Berrigan 2-0-4, Medina 1-0-2, Bright 0-0-0, Ninnemann 1-0-2. Totals 33-22-88.

DALLAS 65: Carr 1-0-2, Lowe 13-2-28, Boren 8-0-16, Burk 0-1-1, Wise 0-0-0, R. Harrison 4-6-14, Duvall 1-0-2, Greer 0-2-2, Stroyick 0-0-0, Bookman 0-0-0. Totals 27-11-65.

Score at half: 35-25 Minnepaul.

Consolation Semifinals

VALLEY SILENTS 104: Lyons 27-2-56, Moore 0-0-0, Barber 5-0-10, Sandoval 8-1-17, Nagy 5-2-12, Dobrovich 0-0-0, Parker 0-0-0, Charpentier 1-0-2, Dawson 2-1-5, Green 1-0-2. Totals 49-6-104.

JACKSON 78: Brewer 4-3-11, Robinson 8-3-19, Thigpen 2-0-4, Williams 0-0-0, Craft 3-0-6, Hopper 0-0-0, Coward 10-2-22, Coward 7-0-14, George 1-0-2, Wilbank 0-0-0. Totals 35-8-78.

Score at half: 42-37 Jackson.
PELICANS 90: Thorpe 12-1-25, Anderson 6-3-15, Samuels 2-0-4, Hemmings 3-0-6, Guinyard 2-0-4, Hinds 0-0-0, Fine 5-0-10, Massey 2-0-4, Wiggins 11-0-22, Ramos 2-0-4. Totals 45-4-94.

DALLAS 75: Carr 4-1-9, Lowe 7-0-14, Boren 10-2-22, Burk 2-1-5, Wise 0-0-0, R. Harrison 9-5-23, Duvall 1-0-2, Greer 0-0-0, Stroyick 0-0-0, Bookman 0-0-0. Totals 33-9-75.

Score at half: 48-39 Pelicans.

Championship Semifinals

METRO WASHINGTON 91: Ennis 1-1-3, Niemi 0-5-5, Maynard 11-0-22, Berrigan 8-2-18, Leighton 3-2-8, Goodstein 2-1-5, Duvall 1-1-3, Buemi 1-0-2, Miller 6-3-11, Pickering 4-2-10. Totals 37-17-91.

OAKLAND 59: O'Donnell 4-1-9, G. Hendrix 4-0-8, Reed 2-0-4, McKeown 5-1-11, K. Pedersen 8-3-19, Duncan 0-0-0, M. Pedersen 0-2-2, Davis 0-0-0, May 3-1-7. Totals 26-7-59.

Score at half: 44-23 Metro Washington.
MINNEPAUL 80: S. Buchholz 7-1-15, Vance 5-0-10, D. Buchholz 5-1-11, Johnson 6-3-15, Fuechtmann 4-3-11, Schnoor 0-0-0, Berrigan 3-0-6, Medina 0-0-12, Bright 0-0-0, Ninnemann 0-0-0. Totals 36-8-80.

CHICAGO 68: Dick Olsen 6-4-16, K. Harrison 7-1-15, Gross 8-0-16, Bob Olsen 3-0-6, Werner 0-0-0, Malveaux 4-3-11, Forrest 2-0-4, Jiles 0-0-0, Jenkins 0-0-0. Totals 30-8-68.

Score at half: 43-36 Chicago

Battle for 5th Place

VALLEY SILENTS 76: Lyons 16-2-34, Moore 0-0-0, Sandoval 9-1-19, Parker 0-0-0, Nagy 1-3-5, Dobrovich 0-0-0, Barber 3-4-10, Charpentier 3-2-8, Dawson 0-0-0, Green 0-0-0. Totals 32-12-76.

PELICANS 72: Thorpe 5-2-12, Anderson 2-0-4, Samuels 1-0-2, Hemmings 5-0-10, Glinyard 3-0-6, Hinds 1-0-2, Fine 2-0-4, Massey 5-3-13, Wiggins 7-1-15, Ramos 2-0-4. Totals 33-6-72.
Score at half: 46-36 Pelicans.

Fight for 3d Place

CHICAGO 89: Dick Olsen 7-2-16, K. Harrison 9-2-20, Gross 8-4-20, Bob Olsen 4-3-11, Werner 1-0-2, Malveaux 2-3-7, Forrest 4-1-9, Jiles 1-0-2, Jenkins 1-0-2. Totals 37-15-89.

OAKLAND 63: O'Donnell 7-0-14, G. Hendrix 4-0-8, Reed 2-0-4, McKeown 6-1-13, K. Pedersen 10-0-20, Duncan 0-0-0, M. Pedersen 0-0-0, Davis 1-0-2, May 1-0-2. Totals 31-1-63.

Score at half: 39-32 Chicago.

Championship Tiff

MINNEPAUL 76: S. Buchholz 0-0-0, Vance 8-6-22, D. Buchholz 4-0-8, Johnson 5-2-12, Fuechtmann 4-5-13, Pat Berrigan 1-2-4, Medina 8-1-17. Totals 30-16-76.

METRO WASH. 64: Ennis 3-0-6, Niemi 5-6-16, Maynard 4-5-13, Denny Berrigan 2-1-5, Leighton 4-0-8, Goodstein 2-0-4, Duvall 1-0-2, Buemi 2-1-5, Miller 1-0-2, Pickering 0-3-3. Totals 24-16-64.

Score at half: 39-32 Minnepaul.

HI-LIGHTS: The limo ride from Love Field International Airport to the headquarters was in less than 10 minutes—closest of any previous AAAD tourney hosts! . . . The Memorial Auditorium that is also a convention center is the home of the Dallas Chapparals of the American Professional Basketball Association . . . thanks to the local committee, shuttle buses were provided . . . The Farmer's Almanac was CORRECT in predicting rain for the tourney dates! You could easily tell who read it and who didn't. . . and that Texas mud. Once you got into it up to your ankles—it stuck good! . . . he gym WAS THE BEST from observation and examination by this reporter who should know—8,000 seats of the foam rubber variety, and soooooo comfy.

The attractive program book was dedicated to two of Dallas' long-time sportsmen who had passed on a short time of each other. These were William O. Barton, Jr., and Troy Eugene Hill. Bill was first secretary-treasurer of the SWAAD created in 1946 at Sulphur during the OAD convention there. Troy, thick in SWAAD doings, was AAAD prexy in 1954—and the only one from the Great Southwest to serve in this high post. Most of the unique trophies—an outline of Texas—were made by deaf Eduards Laivins, a Finnish refugee and tool and die maker now retired.

Member clubs in the AAAD fold for the year: 137. Breakdown shows: EAAD leads with 35; CAAD has 30; SEAAD 20, NAAD 15, SWAAD and FAAD 14 each, and the NWAAD with 9 . . . Looking at Art Kruger closely you could see something lacking—his weatherbeaten pipe (with the bandaid around the stem). Anyhow, chomping Art was confident that our Stars and Stripes lads adn lassies would give the Russkys a "run for the money" this coming July!

Marv Greenstone, 1974 tourney hosts announced that the International Airport Hotel, just across from LA Airport (LAX), had been booked as tourney headquarters. The gym has yet to be decided upon . . . No new hosts were accepted for 1979.

Bridgeport, Conn., is preparing for '75; Block G Club at Gallaudet, in 1976; Salt Lake City for '77 and Long Island Club in 1978 . . . The delegates approved the formation of an ad hoc committee to study overhaul of the Hall of Fame policy, a national softball tournament commencing in 1975 with a chairman to be appointed later this year, and a 50c increase for getting the AAAD BULLETIN. It'll be \$2.50 . . . and retiring prexy J. M. Jordan made good a vow to dispose of all business plus election by noon Friday.

Over 1,000 attended the Hall of Fame Luncheon in the grand ballroom. Those three photogenic interpreters, Elizabeth Carlton near the rostrum, and Carol Davis and Lil Browning, saw to it that all in the two ballrooms intercepted the doings at the head table and speaker's platform, and especially the humorous bits by MC Ralph White, Texas, rehabilitation counselor and NAD vice president . . . Inducted into the Hall of Fame were: **William (Bill) Fraser**, sports leader; **Charles Bilger**, a long-time coach at the Kansas School, **John L. Jackson** of Arkansas, who had starred at ASD and with the Little Rock Silents, and **James Behrens**, an all-around player at the Maryland School. The addition of these four raised the number of those enshrined to 38 since the Hall was created in 1951 . . . and 18 of them were present. No one could believe that such a modest, boyish Steve Blehm who came up to receive the coveted **Athlete of the Year** award was the

"monster" who had rolled up a total 3,074 points for a 41.1 per game average over four years against 87 high school teams in North Dakota . . . and NDS had won 66 of them! . . . Billy Truax, the Dallas Cowboys' tight end, gave out some "secrets" that the Washington fans can use in exchange for a choice seat for Red-skin games from Coach-GM George Allen . . . The closing song, an inspirational one, was sung in the language of signs by Geneva Florence Hill, widow of our dear friend, Troy. The members of the 10/50 Club held their pow-wow Saturday morning. The happy warriors voted to donate \$100 to help defray the costs of the USA basketball team . . . It was the 29th AAAD meet for two aging chiefs—Tom Elliott of Los Angeles and your reporter from Skokie, Ill.—and the former was unanimously elected Big Chief when Harley Stotler declined to run for another term. Reason: his squaw had him by the scalp with a promise of "taking it easy" during this 53rd year of wedded bliss! Erma Harmsen of Bismark, N.D., and Solomon Deitch of Chicago were re-elected Little Chief and Medicine Man, respectively . . . During the floor show Saturday night, some extras making a movie with John Wayne outside Dallas, demonstrated a "shoot-out" . . . and the loud reports of the exploding blank bullets "tickled" everyone . . . dancing followed until the wee hours . . . It was a wonderful affair, thanks to Chairman Carr and his many, many cowhands.

At The Sign Of The King's Arms (Continued from page 6)

into the pot, but for today's cooks, chicken is the honored substitute. So here goes . . .

- One stewing hen (6-pound) or
- 2 broiler-fryers (3 pounds each)
- 2 large onions, sliced
- 2 cups okra, cut (optional)
- 4 cups fresh or two one-pound cans of tomatoes
- 2 cups lima beans
- 3 medium potatoes, diced
- 4 cups corn (fresh) or
- 2 one-pound cans corn
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon sugar

Cut the chicken in pieces and simmer in 2 quarts water until meat can be easily removed from bones, about 2½ hours. Add raw vegetables to broth and simmer, uncovered, until beans and potatoes are tender. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Add chicken, boned and diced if desired and the seasonings. If you use canned vegetables, reduce water to one quart and use the juice in the can, too. This stew is best cooked in a cast iron stew pot and tastes better if it is left to stand overnight and reheated.

Now that the Forum is a part of the past, the second legacy is the one Williamsburg leaves us, "That the Future May Learn from the Past." The lessons learned from the Forum will be our heritage to the future.

ATTENTION!

THE CALGARY ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF CORDIALLY WELCOMES ALL OF YOU TO OUR
FAMOUS FOOTHILLS CITY

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FOR OUR 17th TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF WESTERN CANADA ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF

Shall Be At

Calgary's Palliser CP Hotels

During the long week of July 17-21, 1973

MONDAY, July 16, 1973

8:00 p.m.—Get Together Night
(Free Admission by Calgary Association of the Deaf)
At Palliser Hotel

TUESDAY, July 17, 1973

10:00 a.m.—Registration Day
8:00 p.m.—Reception

WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1973

9:00 a.m.—Business Session
12:00 noon—Recess
1:30 p.m.—Business Session
8:00 p.m.—Captioned Film

THURSDAY, July 19, 1973

7:00 a.m.—Banff and Lake Louise Trip and Barbecue
(Free lunch at Chateau Hotel, Lake Louise)

FRIDAY, July 20, 1973

7:00 a.m.—Sunrise Breakfast at Calgary Tower
9:00 a.m.—Business Session
12:00 noon—Recess
1:30 p.m.—Business Session
7:30 p.m.—Cultural Night

SATURDAY, July 21, 1973

9:00 a.m.—Election Session Meeting
12:00 noon—Recess
1:00 p.m.—Workshop with Dr. McCay Vernon
5:30 p.m.—Banquet with Mr. Mervin D. Garreston and Dr. McCay Vernon

TICKET PRICES

Registration	\$ 5.00
Program Book	1.50
Reception	2.00
Captioned Film	2.00
Calgary Tower	3.50
Cultural Night	4.00
Banff Trip/Barb	20.00
Banquet/Grand Ball	12.00
Total	\$50.00

COMBO TICKETS

\$40.00 if you buy before June 30, 1973.
\$45.00 if you buy after July 1, 1973, 'til July 20, 1973
\$35.00 per Weekend Combo

St. Louis Bereans Observe Their 45th Anniversary

Persons visiting Union Avenue Christian Church, St. Louis, Missouri, for the first time are unfailingly fascinated by a group of adults meeting Sunday mornings in the Campbell Memorial Chapel, or gathered for quiet discussion in a corner of the Fellowship Room during the after-church Fellowship Hour. Quiet vocally, that is; there is nothing quiet about the flying fingers of this group, communicating through the language of signs the latest news or discussing plans.

The Berean Fellowship, as this group is now known, was 45 years old last month.

Its current membership of 42 deaf adults, several of whom are charter members, together with many guests from deaf and service organizations in the St. Louis area, celebrated the anniversary with a banquet on Friday, April 27, at the church. On the evening's program was a presentation by the Central Methodist College Pantomime Company and an address by Bert Kuykendall, a United Methodist minister of McLeansboro, Illinois, who has served several deaf congregations during his preaching career.

The organizer of this group was J. Brent Williams, a native of Fulton, Missouri, who learned the language of signs

from friends in the Missouri School for the Deaf. Later, as a member of the editorial staff of the Post-Dispatch and of Union Avenue Christian Church, he became interested in St. Louis' deaf population.

Begun in 1928 as a Sunday school class for deaf persons taught by Mr. Williams and known as "The Silent Bible Class," the organization went through several phases before reaching its present status. It now is constituted as a Fellowship in the church organization, with a set of officers, elders, deacons and deaconesses, a representative to the church's Official Board and a hearing liaison representative, whose duty is to relate the group in as many ways as possible to the total church.

Early teachers were hearing laymen or ministers who relied upon interpreters. Of late years, the ministers have been deaf men who are able to preach directly to the congregation in signs, some of them sufficiently skilled that they can speak and sign simultaneously. An impressive part of worship is the signing of hymns. This may be done by individuals or by groups, directed by a coordinator.

Hearing children of parents who are members of the Berean Fellowship tend to be service-oriented. Three interpreters, two ministers and a number of teachers in schools for the deaf are among the children of members of this group.

The Berean Fellowship is one of a very few deaf congregations in St. Louis. Members come from as far as Sullivan, Missouri, and Belleville, Illinois, to worship with a group with whom they can communicate. Only a few such groups exist in the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ); others are in Wichita, Washington, D.C., and Van Nuys, California.

Worship services are held by the Berean Fellowship at 10:45 each Sunday morning. Social activities, in addition to the annual anniversary banquet, are monthly socials at the church on fourth Thursday evenings, September to June; the showing of a full-length captioned film each second Sunday afternoon, September to June; a July bus trip to a point of interest; an August picnic and a Christmas party. In 1973, the Bereans initiated a Valentine Day Sale on the Sunday before February 14, which was such a success that it is expected to occupy a permanent place on the church calendar.

Hands! Hands! Hands!

You can have your very own, with your own simulated birthstone. Beautifully Crafted Hand. Hand 14Kt Gold Plated, with a high luster. Antique depth Finish. YOU WILL LOVE YOURS. Makes fine presents for all occasions. Birthdays, Christmas, or just to be affectionate. LOVE. Customer satisfaction Guaranteed upon arrival or item replaced or money refunded. Sculptured by Mr. F. A. Tischler, owner of Electroplating-Novelties by Victoria. No C.O.D.'s PLEASE. do not send cash, send money order or express check to:

ELECTROPLATING-NOVELTIES
BY VICTORIA

P. O. Box 9889
Little Rock, Ark. 72209

ORDER BLANK

Birth Month _____ Letter _____

Dress Pin \$6.95 ea. Qty _____ Amt. \$ _____

Lapel Pin \$6.95 ea. Qty _____ Amt. \$ _____

Tie Tax \$7.95 ea. Qty _____ Amt. \$ _____

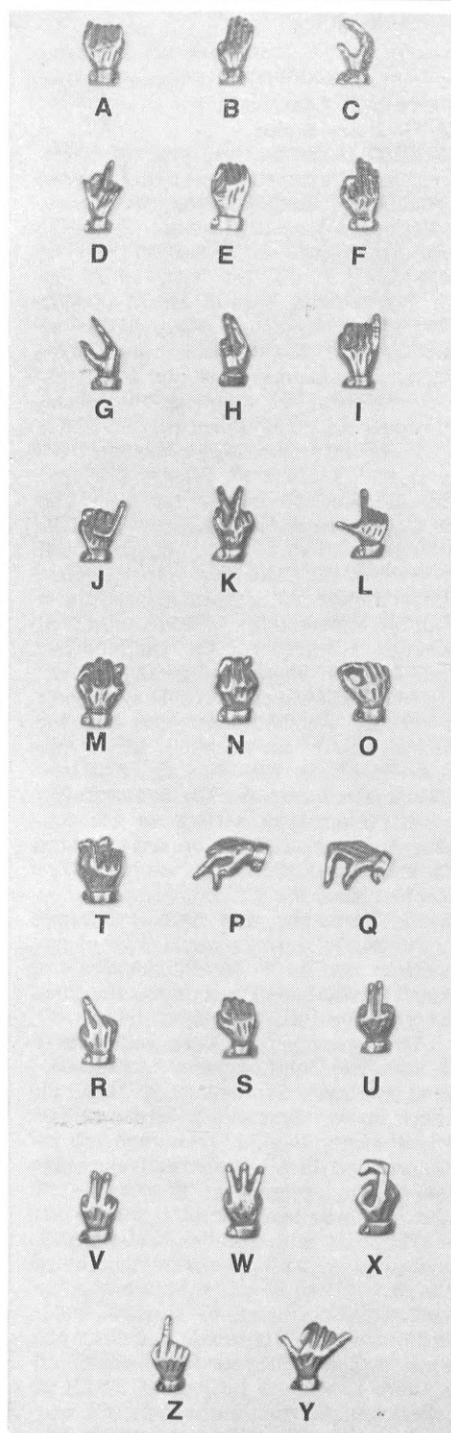
POST PAID. Amt. enclosed \$ _____

YOUR ADDRESS

Name _____

Street or R.F.D. _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



Look ahead to . . .

The 32nd Biennial Convention
of the
National Association of the Deaf
Seattle, Washington

JUNE 30 - JULY 6, 1974!

Watch for details in coming issues
of THE DEAF AMERICAN.



interprenews

Contributed Monthly by the Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

RID EXECUTIVE BOARD

Carl J. Kirchner, President
Celia Warshawsky, Vice President
Lucile Olson, Secretary-Treasurer

Miss Jane Beale, Editor

John Shipman, Board Member
Ralph Neesam, Board Member

CONSULTANT

Edna P. Adler,
Rehabilitation Services Administration

This month's column is a letter to chapter presidents (and RID members) from the RID Executive Board concerning the financial picture for the RID, board meetings in Oklahoma City and other important matters.

* * *

Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf

814 Thayer Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

April 1973

Dear Chapter President:

This is the second letter in a planned series to keep you, your chapter members and the RID members informed of the activities of the national RID.

The RID Board met in Oklahoma City on March 9-11, 1973. We had three full days of meetings and accomplished a great deal. In addition to the board meeting, I asked the members of the RID National Certification Board and the RID National Review Board to meet at the same time and develop the final procedures and guidelines necessary for their effective and efficient operation. I will go into detail regarding these boards later in the letter.

RID Staff Operations

The office operations are working out extremely well with such a limited staff. Jane Beale, administrative assistant, is to be commended for the excellent job she is doing. Sharon Roberts, who works one day a week, is another valuable member of the RID team. Jane and Sharon also have volunteer help from time to time. The board members are most pleased with the job Jane and her crew are doing.

Each RID board member continues to assist me and Jane by handling some of the correspondence as well as spearheading a specific assignment. Their assignments are:

Celia Warshawsky—Congressional legislation and RID representative to the COSD Board

Lucile Olson—Certification Board chairman

John Shipman—Review Board chairman and investigator for foundation funds for the RID

Ralph Neesam—RID liaison to the

Washington State RID in planning for the 1974 RID Convention

RID Financial Status

The RID is in the last year of a Research and Demonstration Grant funded by Social and Rehabilitation Services to the National Association of the Deaf. The grant award was for \$60,000.00 for the 1972-73 fiscal year. The NAD added another \$7,042.00 for a total award of \$67,042.00. Of this amount, the NAD is allotted 47% of the salaries and wages budgeted for in the grant to cover expenses incurred in handling the grant, office space and maintenance costs. Thus, the RID actual amount for operation from July 1, 1972, to June 30, 1973, is \$56,371.

This amount of money for operating such an extensive program that the RID has implemented is not adequate. At the close of the fiscal year, a complete financial report will be sent to you showing all the expenditures. I have submitted a training grant to SRS to continue our needed Federal support when the current funds end. However, President Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act and the Senate's failure to override the President's veto make the chances of receiving Federal support for the RID through the SRS channel almost nil. I am continuing to explore ways of securing the needed Federal funds to maintain an office and staff.

In the meantime, the RID Board has outlined the following plan of action:

1. When current Federal funds are exhausted, the RID will operate on the dues collected over the past eight years.

2. This operation on dues collected is only authorized until October 1, 1973. Between now and September 1, 1973, all avenues for revenue will be explored and on September 1, after reviewing all information and possible alternatives, a decision on the permanent office and staff of the RID will be made.

3. The RID will ask the NAD to provide us with office space, rent free, until September 30, so that our funds can be stretched a little more.

4. In using the RID funds, a ceiling has been set. The RID Board has stipulated that there must be a balance of \$10,000.00 at all times. Expenditures between now and September 30, 1973, must be in line

with the revenue received and this balance.

5. RID chapters will have to cover more of the costs of the certification program. Policies concerning national RID and local chapter financial responsibilities in the certification program are outlined in section "Guidelines for Evaluations, B. Evaluation Financial Responsibilities."

Our thanks to RID chapters in Florida, Northern California, Maryland, Southern California, Washington, Wisconsin, Texas, Greater Houston, Louisiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Utah and Colorado that have covered all evaluation expenses from chapter treasuries and evaluation fees collected.

The RID Board is requesting each chapter that was assisted by the national RID in meeting these expenses reimburse the RID from evaluation fees retained and chapter treasuries, if necessary. "Information for 'Temporary' Chairman of the Local Evaluation Team" states on page 3: "The RID will assume the costs of the visiting certified interpreter to assist in setting up the Local Evaluation Team if the local chapter cannot finance this."

The RID paid certification travel expenses for those chapters not listed because we did not want the visiting interpreters to have to wait for reimbursement and because we feel that the evaluations are vital to our profession. We did not anticipate the large drain on our funds by making this offer and also felt that by letting the chapters retain 70% of the evaluation fees, they would have the revenue to assist us.

With the excellent successes of the certification program, your cooperation, and the ever-pressing need to be of service to the hearing impaired, the RID Board is most committed to solving our current plight. The outlook may be bleak at this time, but out of each night comes a glorious dawn. We have confidence that our concerns of today will dissipate as we continue to work together and grow professionally.

Dues

The dues will increase to \$8.00 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973. Anyone who has prepaid his dues for the 1973-74 fiscal year at the rate of \$5.00 will be billed for an additional \$3.00. The initial

tion fees for new members remains the same (\$5.00).

The RID Board has voted not to credit dues for a full year for new members joining late in the year, as this is not the practice of most other professional organizations.

We are planning to continue subscriptions to THE DEAF AMERICAN to RID members in good standing. However, please do not discontinue your support of the NAD.

Incorporation and Tax Exempt Status

Jerome Mandel, our attorney in this matter, and other members of the law firm for which he works are compiling the information necessary for incorporation and tax exemption. We have set a deadline of April 30, 1973, for the forms and papers to be ready to present to the proper agencies. To date, four chapters still have not submitted their financial reports. The reason for the delay in completing incorporation and tax exempt procedures has been the slowness of the chapter response to the financial questionnaire. It is my hope that by summer the RID will have incorporation and tax exempt status.

Applications and Membership Cards

The applications for membership in the RID have been changed since the evaluation procedures are in operation. A person interested in joining the RID no longer needs two endorsers. Membership is open to all who wish to support the RID.

Membership cards are now being printed. The new cards truly reflect the member's involvement in the RID, indicating general membership or certified status. Since there are only three months left in this fiscal year and the staff in the office so small, the RID Board will not issue membership cards until the dues for the 1973-74 year are paid. We thank you for your patience and understanding in doing without some type of identification this year.

RID Directory

A new RID directory will go to press on July 31, 1973. The listings will be organized by states and cities. Types of certification and hearing ability will be indicated. Certified members will be listed first, and non-certified members will follow. Mr. Shipman will prepare the listings and contract for the printing. The names of persons whose dues are not current will not appear in the new directory.

Evaluations

The evaluations are going very well. The RID Board is extremely pleased with the interest and enthusiasm that the membership is showing. There are some concerns on the part of the members regarding the evaluations in terms of materials and unrealistic interpreting settings where no interaction with the hearing impaired person takes place. The RID Board shares these same concerns and will continue to work on them as we develop future evaluation materials. However, on a \$3,000.00 budget with no money to retake scenes, write new scripts, or time to do research in standardization of

such testing materials, we feel that we have an evaluation package that we can live with for the time being. This is borne out in the evaluation statistics.

As of March 1, 1973, 222 interpreters had been evaluated at the National Evaluation Workshop and by local evaluation teams. Of those evaluated, 79 completed requirements for the Comprehensive Skills Certificate; 23 for the Expressive Translating Certificate; 29 for the Expressive Interpreting Certificate; and 63 for the Reverse Skills Certificate. Another 119 interpreters were evaluated in March; certification results are not yet available.

Guidelines for Evaluation

A. Materials

1. There are three sets of evaluation materials for each area of certification, as well as warm-up materials.

Comprehensive Skills Certificate—Forms X, Y, Z

Expressive Translating Certificate—Forms X, Y, Z

Expressive Interpreting Certificate—Forms X, Y, Z

The Reverse Skills Certificate examination uses either a form of the Comprehensive Skills tests or the reverse portions of a form of both the Expressive Translating and Expressive Interpreting tests.

Each certification area assesses particular skills. Therefore, each person should assess himself as to what certificate he wishes to possess and request that evaluation. The Comprehensive Skills Certificate examination is only to be used for those who wish that certification. Thus, each chapter president and evaluation chairman needs to assess chapter members' abilities and request the evaluation materials appropriate to their needs. If this is done, more people can be certified in these next few months. You can reserve both the Expressive Translating and Expressive Interpreting materials for evaluation if you wish.

B. Evaluation Financial Responsibilities

1. The local RID chapter pays the expenses of the visiting certified interpreter(s); the cost of shipping materials to the next chapter to use them; and 30% of the evaluation fees collected to the national RID upon receipt of an invoice from the home office. These expenses are to be paid from evaluation fees collected and from the chapter's treasury, if necessary.

Exceptions: The national RID will pay up to \$85.00 toward the expenses of the visiting certified interpreter **when a chapter can demonstrate inability to cover this expense.** The chapter will, in any case, be responsible for expenses over \$85.00. This figure is an average of the expenses of ten visiting interpreters who have assisted in evaluations thus far.

The National RID will pay the expenses of one visiting interpreter (up to \$85.00) when two are required, **when the chapter can demonstrate inability to cover the expenses of both.**

2. The RID Board greatly appreciates the efforts of local evaluation teams to

keep the evaluation films in working order by having minor repairs made locally. In most cases such repairs were made free of charge. The national RID expects to incur certain costs for repair and maintenance of films and will reimburse local chapters for such costs.

However, the local chapters are responsible for major repairs and replacement of film necessary because of negligence (unqualified operator, faulty equipment, etc.). The chapter will be billed for the total cost of repair and/or replacement.

3. The scheduling of use of evaluation materials is very tight. We ask that films always be sent by air freight or United Parcel Service, **not** by the U.S. Postal System. In order to stress the need for proper shipping, a chapter will be fined \$25.00 if found negligent in shipping materials if this negligence results in cancellation of another chapter's scheduled evaluations. The entire \$25.00 will be sent to the chapter forced to cancel to cover costs incurred as a result of not receiving the materials on time. If the RID Board is at fault, we will follow the same procedures. Each chapter is to bear all shipping costs.

C. Evaluation Team

1. **Chairman.** All teams, once formed, are to select a permanent chairman and notify the RID office of team members and the chairman.

2. **Substitutes.** A minimum of one deaf and one hearing substitute for the teams should be selected; a maximum of one for each member of the team is allowed. A substitute may be used an unlimited number of times.

3. **Training.** Everyone on the team must be familiar with the procedures and have a good understanding of the terms used to function as a team. It is **imperative** that the sixth person (the reverse interpreter) **not** interject or display personal reactions to the quality of the reverse interpreting being done. The Certification Board feels that no team should begin to evaluate without prior training. This training should be done by the Temporary Evaluation Chairman who attended the N.E.W. If teams are functioning without such training, no further evaluations should be conducted until the training is completed.

4. Your chapter's evaluation team is functioning as an arm of the national RID. Therefore, it is governed concerning evaluation matters by the RID Certification Board. It must be clearly understood that the evaluation team is not a chapter's evaluation team even though it is composed of members of your chapter.

5. Every chapter does not need to establish an evaluation team. However, we do encourage you to do so. If your chapter does not have a team, you should contact the nearest evaluation team and make arrangements to have your members who so wish evaluated. (A list of evaluation teams will be prepared shortly.)

D. Evaluation Scoring

The results of every evaluation are being computerized in order to maintain ob-

jectivity and avoid biases, whether they be pro or con. The Certification Board, with the aid of the computer, can detect personal team biases. If this should be found in a case, the local evaluation team chairman will be notified and the team member(s) informed of the findings. Thus, we are attempting to make the evaluations as objective as possible. Therefore, due to this strict analysis procedure, notice of certification may not be received until six to eight weeks after the evaluation. The Certification Board feels that the delay is offset by the assurance of knowing the evaluation results are as objective as humanly possible.

E. Certificates

The final design for the certificates was approved at the Certification Board meeting in Oklahoma City and the Board will get them to you in the near future.

F. Evaluation Fees

Miss Beale will invoice your chapter within a month of receipt of the evaluation forms. We will appreciate a prompt reimbursement.

RID National Certification Board

The Certification Board has been established by the RID Executive Board to oversee the evaluation process, assist evaluation team chairmen and teams, certify or deny certification to applicants, establish certificate renewal procedures, respond to questions raised by persons certified, etc.

The RID Executive Board has given the RID National Certification Board "blanket" permission to make firm decisions in order to implement the evaluation procedures. The members of this Board will serve for two- or three-year terms as follows:

Lucile Olson, Chairman (Wisc.) Term expires June 30, 1976

Barbara Babbini/Brasel (Ill.) Term expires June 30, 1976

Betty Edwards (Fla.) Term expires June 30, 1975

Albert Pimentel (Wash., D. C.) Term expires June 30, 1976

Ralph White (Tex.) Term expires June 30, 1975

Replacements will be made by the RID Executive Board.

Since the RID seeks participation and encourages input from the chapters and their members, it is impossible to select Certification Board members who are not affiliated with a local chapter. Therefore, each Certification Board member will automatically abstain from acting or voting on a certification issue in which the person involved is from the chapter that the Certification Board member represents.

The Certification Board wishes feedback from the evaluation team chairmen regarding unusual, desirable and/or undesirable experiences. Suggestions for Evaluation Do's and Don'ts will be appreciated. The Certification Board will send information to the evaluation teams from time to time.

Certification Board Procedures

The following procedures are to be followed in processing an evaluation:

1. Evaluation rating forms are to be sent by the evaluation team chairman to the RID office.

2. Evaluation forms will be processed by Jane Beale and then sent to Barbara Babbini/Brasel for statistical analysis. Decisions regarding certification will be sent to candidates after this procedure is completed.

3. A 5% margin in favor of the candidate will be given if necessary to obtain a passing score for Expressive Translating and/or Interpreting Certificates. A 2.5% margin will be allowed for the Comprehensive Interpreting Certificate.

4. Questionable scoring will be mailed to Certification Board members. Each member will return his decision to the chairman of the board within one week after receipt of the materials.

5. Certificates will bear the stamped signature of the RID president and the hand-signed signature of the Certification Board chairman. Form letters going out to candidates will bear the stamped signature of the Certification Board chairman.

6. Candidates requesting additional information regarding their evaluation results are to direct letters of inquiry to the Certification Board chairman (Lucile Olson, 130 S. Third, Delavan, Wisc. 53115). Letters questioning certificate awards will be mailed to Certification Board members. Each member will return his decision to the chairman of the board within one week after receipt of the materials.

A letter of inquiry regarding a candidate's performance in terms of strengths and weaknesses may be answered by the board chairman.

7. Should a candidate be dissatisfied with the response or decision of the Certification Board, he has the right to submit his request to the Review Board for further consideration.

RID National Review Board

The RID Executive Board has established a Review Board composed of the following members:

John Shipman, Chairman (Va.) Term expires June 30, 1976

Eva Dicker (Wisc.) Term expires June 30, 1975

Robert Sanderson (Utah) Term expires June 30, 1976

Leo Jacobs (Calif.) Term expires June 30, 1975

Martin Sternberg (N.Y.) Term expires June 30, 1976

Replacements will be made by the RID Executive Board.

Each Review Board member will abstain from voting on a certification review or decision concerning ethics when the person involved is from the chapter that the Review Board member represents.

Review Board Philosophy, Objectives, Functions, and Operations

I. Philosophy

The RID National Review Board exists to ensure that interpreters, members of the RID and consumers of interpreting services shall be protected against unethical and unfair practices, and to provide a review body to which aggrieved and/or concerned parties may turn in seeking justice and fairness. The Board, in discharging its obligations, shall maintain the highest professional standards.

II. Objectives

A. Review and act on grievances regarding evaluations and certifications.

B. Review and act on grievances regarding evaluation materials.

C. Review and act on grievances and questions regarding unethical or unprofessional conduct of interpreters.

D. Make recommendations for changes in evaluation and certification procedures.

E. Review and act on grievances and other questions regarding interpreter/consumer disputes and expectancies.

III. Functions

To operate a Reviewing Board, with powers as specifically delegated by the Executive Board of the RID. These powers generally are to:

A. Review and adjudicate disputes.

B. Impose sanctions on members:

1. Reprimand or censure

2. Suspension of certification

3. Revocation of certification

C. Order re-evaluations, remand evaluations to the Certification Board, and/or overturn a Certification Board finding.

D. Conduct hearings.

E. Act on those matters which may be assigned by the RID Executive Board.

MANUAL ALPHABET CHARM

Approx. Size



Your hand-initial in beautiful satin-finish white metal. Key-ring or bracelet charm. Any letter in manual alphabet except Z. J same as I. A distinctive personal touch; a fine gift. \$9.25 plus 75¢ postage & handling. Money-back guarantee.

MANUAL CHARM, Box 2531, New York, N.Y. 10001.

Please send initial _____ (indicate letter).
Money order or check for \$10 enclosed.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____



By Toivo Lindholm

4816 Beatty Drive, Riverside, California 92506

Humor

AMONG THE DEAF

This was in the Reader's Digest, under "Signs of Life":

In the window of a hearing-aid shop: "Trust us. Over 5000 ears of experience."
—Wendell T. Ishii.

* * *

January 1973 Reader's Digest had a fine article, "Long Live the Book," by Ernest O. Hauser, giving a history of books. One line suggested that because of the impact of films, radio, television, (and perhaps talking books as for the blind—Ed.) some people predicted the disappearance of the reading habit. The author did not seem to go along with this view. But suppose—how might this affect us the deaf? Would we (the deaf) be the only literate people? Are we readying for the eventuality by organizing RIDs?

* * *

The same Reader's Digest had another fine article, "I Am Joe's Hand," by J. D. Ratcliff. I quote:

"We (the hands) can even substitute for eyes, ears, voice. If Joe were blind, he could use us to read Braille. If deaf, he could 'speak' with us by using sign language."

* * *

Ken Murphy, Anaheim, Calif., sent in the following:

Bad lipreading, and a clergyman's fault? "Unto death do you bark."

* * *

In a TV Rowan and Martin's Laugh-in, the following line flashed on the screen: "Alexander Graham Bell made crank calls." (Ouch!)

* * *

We received three identical stories, one from Ken Murphy, one from someone (no name given) in State Rehabilitation Department, San Francisco, and the third from the Bircks, Hemet, Calif. All three stories under AP credit line, though they underwent editorial blue pencil privileges. Still essentially the same story:

Largo, Fla. (AP)—A bank teller given a note asking for a coin bag mistook two deaf mutes for robbers.

"Please give me a zipper bag," read the note that a teenager dressed in white cut-off trousers passed to the teller at the First Federal Savings & Loan Association.

Thinking it was a holdup, the teller triggered an alarm, police said. The teller then stalled the youth, identified as Robert J. Pokorny, 19, of Painesville, Ohio.

An FBI spokesman said the teenager waited, but, after a few moments, scribbled another note: I will bring 2,500 coins.

The teller kept stalling, and the youth

finally picked up his notes and left with his companion, Howard E. Shuping, 54, of Akron, Ohio.

Witnesses gave police officers and FBI agents a description of the car, which was traced to a residence in nearby Clearwater.

"The FBI followed Bobby to his grandmother's house," said his aunt, Elsie Pokorny of Clearwater.

"They pulled their guns and told them to stop as they got out of the car, but they couldn't hear it," she said. "I'm thankful they didn't shoot."

Pokorny and Shuping were taken to FBI offices in Tampa, 25 miles away, and detained for questioning. They were released after a Federal attorney said no charges would be filed.

(This conductor's note: Only in the third clipping, that from the Bircks, was this paragraph.)

It was not until hours later that police learned the men were trying to get a bag for coins they had collected through sale of cards depicting sign language.

* * *

In "My Favorite Jokes" in The Parade, Rodney Dangerfield says:

"I told my doctor half the time I cannot hear. My doctor said the way things are today, I'm better off."

(Is this supposed to be a joke?)

* * *

Daily on weekdays, between 10 and 11 p.m., Carol McEvoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Faye Palmer of Los Angeles, appears on TV, Channel 11, and gives news and weather reports in signs for the benefit of the deaf in the area the KTTV station covers.

One Friday night Carol finished her stint and turned to thank newscaster Ken Jones. He electrified us the deaf audience by signing to Carol in clear hand signs: "See you again next week." We guess Carol teaches him and some others in the station some signs.

* * *

Three clippings from Robert L. Swain, Jr., Hackensack, N.J.:

COUPLE MARRIED 76 YEARS 'TURNS DEAF' TO ARGUMENT

St. Martins, Md. (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Pierce A. Beam recently celebrated their 76th wedding anniversary.

The 100-year-old Mr. Beam was asked how he and his wife, Delia, 92, get along.

"We do not fuss much anymore," Mr. Beam replied. "We can't hear each other."

* * *

Two:

JUST STIR A LITTLE?

I guess this demonstrates that in holy matrimony, nagging will always find a way. A delightful deaf-mute couple who've been patients of mine for several years came in for a routine checkup. The husband handed me a note that read: "Please tell my wife to stop nagging me, she's giving me an ulcer." I smiled and suggested to him that, since he "listens" by reading lips, all he had to do was shut his eyes and the nagging would no longer be a problem. He replied with a hastily written note: "But when I close my eyes she shakes me. Please tell my dear wife that I have arthritis."—Norman S. Bobes, M.D., Medical Economics

* * *

Three:

The longer I practice pharmacy, the more I'm convinced people try to drive their pharmacists crackers just to get back at their relatively untouchable doctors. How else explain the deaf-mute who came into our store one day with a prescription from his doctor for 50 Niacin tablets? As I was filling the order, the customer, with a deadpan look that even Buster Keaton couldn't equal, handed me a note he'd written. It said: "Put plenty of cotton in the bottle so the tablets won't rattle." See what I mean?—Nathan Greenberg, Drug Topics

* * *

The rest to follow in this department is from the collection of Harry Belsky, Jackson Heights, New York.

THE OLD MAN IN THE MODEL CHURCH

The sexton did not seat me away back by the door.

He knew that I was old and deaf as well as old and poor!

He must have been a Christian for he led me boldly through

The long aisle of that crowded church to find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singing, it had the old time ring!

The preacher said, trumpet voice, "Let all the people sing":

The tune was "Coronation," and the music upward rolled,

Till I thought I heard the angels striking all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away; my spirits caught the fire;

I joined my feeble trembling voice with that melodious choir,

And sang as in my youthful days, Let angels prostrate fall;

Bring forth the royal diadem and crown Him Lord of all.

I tell you, wife, it did me good to sing that hymn once more;

I felt like some wrecked mariner who gets a glimpse of shore.

I almost wanted to lay down this weather-beaten form,

And anchor in that blessed fort, forever from the storm.

—Rip-Rap Joker, John H. Yakes

* * *

My friend was bragging about his hearing aid. "I can hear a leaf drop a block away. A drop of water is like an explosion. I can hear the tears in the apartment next door. It is the greatest hearing aid in the world."

"What kind is it?" I asked.

"It is a quarter to nine," he answered.
—Joey Adams' Speakers' Bible of Humor

* * *

When is a farmer cruel to his corn?
When he pulls its ears.—Long Island Press

* * *

... He (the writer) recalls (blushingly) how once at a dinner where he was the only deaf person present, the lady at his right requested him to "Pass the salt, please." Not being quite sure of the words, and too sensitive to advertise his affliction, he determined to try his powers of lipreading. To his hasty "Beg pardon," the lady repeated her request, and received the reply, "No thanks, I've had some." Oh, the horrors that lie in wait for the inexperienced lip-reader who guesses too much.—The Humorous Side of Deafness, Dactyl, Scottish Deaf Magazine (1931-32)

* * *

Dora—"What's that upstairs?"
Nora—"Just Miss Eggerton's aunt. She talks to herself."

Dora—"But why is she shouting?"

Nora—"The poor thing is deaf."—The Joker

* * *

"We have a rich man in our town that gave a whole blind asylum its site."

"We have a magistrate in ours who gives a hearing to every deaf man arrested."—Vaudeville Gags & Jokes

* * *

NO POEMS

Poet—I understand you write deaf-mute jokes. Do you undertake poems?

Author—No. I can't find two words to rhyme in the deaf-mute language.—The Deaf-Mute Journal (1893)

* * *

NOT MUGWUMP

The silent mugwump.—Albany Evening Journal.

Nonsense! He does not exist. If he is a mugwump, he is never silent. If he is silent, he is no mugwump.—N.Y. Sun.

The Sun is right, deaf mutes are not mugwumps. — The Deaf-Mute Journal (1893)

A fellow took his wife to the movies but couldn't hear because of the conversation going on in the row in the back of him. When he could stand it no longer, he turned around to the fellow behind him. "Excuse me, but I just can't hear a word," he said.

"Oh, you can't hear a word, huh? Well, listen, mug, whose business is it what I'm telling my girl?"—Cream of the Crop, E. Ford

* * *

"Does the baby talk yet?" asked a friend of the family of the little brother.

"Naw," replied the little brother disgustedly. "He don't need to talk. All he has ter do is yell, and he gets everything in the house worth having."—Stories and Toasts by Fowler

* * *

Deaf-mutes are sometimes sued for slander.

In Anne Slavin vs. Bella McArthur, the lawyer for the defense put in the plea that his client was a deaf-mute and the court dismissed the case on the ground that as signs and not words had been used the complainant should have brought suit for assault instead of for abusive language. Undoubtedly the court erred in stating that signs could not be made the basis of an action for slander.—The Legal Statutes of the Deaf, A. C. Gaw, assistant professor at Gallaudet (1907)

* * *

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "My client demands \$10,000 damages."

"For what?"

"For loss of speech."

"But I thought he merely had two fingers cut off."

"Exactly, Your Honor! He is a deaf-mute."—DMJ 1902

* * *

A hearing lady told her little girl of four years, "Two friends are coming today to stay a few days. They are quite deaf, but can speak." The deaf friends arrived in time for luncheon. The little girl, who had her dinner at the same table, looked at them intently for some time, and then exclaimed, "Why, Mama, they have brought their ears."—British Deaf Times, 1912

Jerald Jordan Appointed To Direct Gallaudet's Project Talent Search

Jerald M. Jordan, former director of the Gallaudet College Computer Center, has been appointed director of the college's recently inaugurated Project Talent Search.

In his new position, Jordan will be responsible for the coordination of all activities related to the identification and recruitment of students who have the potential for successful matriculation at Gallaudet. Not only will he encourage these students to enroll at Gallaudet, but he will follow their progress while they are on Kendall Green.

Project Talent Search is a supplement to and extension of an already existing Youth Relations program directed by Frank Turk. Turk, who is also national director of the Junior National Association of the Deaf, encourages deaf students throughout the country to continue their education on a postsecondary level. Project Talent Search will encourage these students to get their postsecondary education at Gallaudet College.

Jordan had been director of the Computer Center since 1961 before accepting his new post. He also taught two classes within the Division of Science and Mathematics, "Introduction to Computer Programming" and "Language and Structure of Computers."

A 1948 graduate of Gallaudet, Jordan is well known in international deaf sports circles for his work with the Comité International des Sports Silencieux, of which he is currently president. He was chairman of the Xth International Games for the Deaf and vice president for seven years of the American Athletic Association of the Deaf.

Church Directory

Assemblies of God

When in Portland, welcome to
FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD FOR THE DEAF
1315 S.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97214
Sunday 9:45 and 11:00 a.m.
Thursday 7:30
Rev. Norman Stallings, pastor

Baptist

When in the Detroit area . . . visit
A church that LOVES the deaf.
COMMUNITY BAPTIST CHURCH
28237 W. Warren, Garden City, Mich.
Rev. James B. Allen, pastor
Sunday School, 9:55 a.m.; Sunday night,
7:00 p.m.
Separate services for the deaf.
Rev. Lester H. Belt, minister to the deaf

Visit Baton Rouge in "French" Louisiana
While there, attend the Deaf Ministry of
First Baptist Church, 529 Convention Street.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Services are 7:15 p.m., Wednesday; 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m., Sundays in the Deaf Chapel.
Sunday classes are at 9:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m.
Rev. Hoyett Larry Barnett, Pastor to the Deaf

Try a new approach at

HARRISON-CHILHOWEE BAPTIST ACADEMY

Combining academic excellence with Christian love and concern, deaf and hearing students learn together in an accredited residential high school.

For information write: **REGISTRAR**
Box D
Harrison-Chilhowee Baptist Academy
Seymour, Tennessee 37865

When in Poughkeepsie, welcome to . . .
VASSAR ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH (SBC)
32 Vassar Road, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Interpretation for the deaf at all services
Dr. Charles M. Davis, pastor

The Deaf Department
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1020 Lamar
Houston, Texas
Invites you to worship with us
while in our city.
Services, Wednesday 7 p.m.; Sundays, 9:30 a.m.
& 5:45 p.m. and special activities;
Special services for the deaf in the chapel.
E. Joe Hawn, minister

When traveling north, south, east or west,
eventually you will pass through Little Rock.
Why not stop and worship in the
Deaf Department of
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1208 Louisiana Street, Little Rock, Ark.
Sunday: Sunday school 9:30 a.m.; worship
10:45 a.m.; evening worship 6:00 p.m.
A full program for the deaf.
Rev. Robert E. Parrish, minister to the deaf

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
217 Dill Ave., Frederick, Maryland
Robert F. Woodward, pastor
David M. Denton, interpreter
9:45 a.m., Sunday school for deaf
11:00 a.m., Morning worship service
interpreted for the deaf
A cordial welcome is extended.

Worship and serve with us at
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
510 West Main Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee
Sunday: Sunday School 9:30 a.m.; Morning
worship 11:00 a.m.; Training Union 6:00 p.m.
Evening worship 7:00 p.m.
A Full Church Program for the Deaf
Rev. W. E. Davis, minister

PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST CHURCH
& DEAF CENTER
823 W. Manchester Ave.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 90044
Sunday Bible study, 9:30 a.m.; worship, 11:00
a.m. Deaf and hearing worshipping together.
Elder Sam Hooper, Melvin Sanders, teachers;
Willa G. Boyd, interpreter; William T.
Ward, pastor.

When near Louisville, Ky., welcome to
FOURTH AND OAK STREETS BAPTIST
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF (SBC)
Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; Worship service,
10:55 a.m.; Sunday night service, 6:00 p.m.;
Wednesday night service prayer meeting,
7:15 p.m.
Rev. Joe L. Buckner, pastor and interpreter
Miss Sue Henson, interpreter

When in Washington, D.C., worship at . . .
THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE DEAF
8th & H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m. Worship, 10 a.m.
Francis C. Higgins, leader, 937-2507.

Church of Christ

WESTERN HEIGHTS CHURCH OF CHRIST
1912 N. Winnetka
Dallas, Texas 75208
Sunday—9:45 a.m.
Ralph D. Churchill, 941-4660

ROCKVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST
1450 W. Montgomery Ave., Rockville, Md. 20850
Sunday Class, 10:00 a.m.; Worship Services,
11:00 a.m., 6:00 p.m.
Minister: Don Browning
Interpreter: Don Garner

Episcopal

When in Mobile, Alabama, or on way to
Florida stop and visit
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
St. Stephens Road and Craft Highway,
Toulminville
Services each Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Rev. Silas J. Hirte

When in Denver, welcome to
ALL SOULS MISSION FOR THE DEAF—
ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL
1160 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado
Tel. 534-8678
Open every Sunday at 10 a.m.
All Souls Guild meetings second Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
All Souls Guild socials fourth Friday
night, 7:30 p.m.
Rev. Edward Gray

The oldest church for the deaf
in the United States
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
Episcopal
426 West End Ave. near 80th St.
Services 11:30 a.m. every Sunday
The Rev. Jay L. Croft, Vicar
Mail Address: 251 W. 80th St.
New York, N. Y. 10024

ST. PAUL'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
OF GREATER HARTFORD
679 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.
Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m.; Fel-
lowship Guild, 4th Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION FOR THE DEAF
74 Federal St., New London, Conn.
Services: 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sundays at
10:00 a.m.; Fellowship Guild, 1st
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

ASCENSION MISSION FOR THE DEAF
1882 Post Rd., Darien, Conn.
Services: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Sunday at
2:00 p.m.; Fellowship Guild, 4th
Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

The Rev. Ray Andersen, Vicar
Episcopal Missions for the Deaf of Conn.
23 Thomson Rd., West Hartford, Ct. 06107
TTY (and voice) (203) 561-1144

Lutheran

ETERNAL MERCY LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
2323 Monroe Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
Worship service 11 a.m. every Sunday.
The Rev. Donald E. Leber
Phone 901-274-2727

Welcome to . . .
PEACE LUTHERAN CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
4201 North College Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46205
Worship every Sunday at 10:30 a.m.
Pastor Marlow J. Olson, the only full time
pastor to the deaf in the State of Indiana

When in Minneapolis, welcome to . . .
BREAD OF LIFE LUTHERAN CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
2901 38th Avenue South,
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406
Services 11:00 a.m. every Sunday
(10:00 a.m. during June, July and August)
The Rev. Lawrence T. Bunde, pastor

In the Nation's Capital visit . . .
CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE DEAF
5101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011
Sunday Worship—11:00 a.m.
Robert J. Muller, pastor
TTY 864-2119

DEAF ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
15000 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, Florida 33054
Phones (with TTY): Ch. 688-0312 or 651-6720
or 621-8950

Every Sunday:
Bible Class 10:00 A.M.
Worship Service 11:00 A.M.
Ervin R. Oermann, pastor
Paul G. Consoer, lay minister

In North New Jersey meet friends at
ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN
CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
510 Parker St. at Ballantine Pkwy.
Newark, N. J. 07104
(Bus #27 to B. Pkwy., 3 bl. West)
Sundays, 10 a.m.; Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Rev. C. Roland "G" Gerhold, pastor
Need help? Phone (201) 485-2260

United Methodist

CAMERON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
1413 Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio 45210
Sunday Worship 11:00; Sunday Study 12:00
Rev. Tom Williams, minister
A place of worship and a place of service.
All are welcome.

CHICAGO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
Services in Dixon Chapel
77 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602
John M. Tubergen, leader
P. O. Box 683, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126

When in Metropolitan Washington, D.C.,
worship at
WASHINGTON UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
FOR THE DEAF
37th and Tilden Sts., Brentwood, Md.
Sunday Services at 2:00 p.m.
Captioned Movies every first Sunday
at 3:15 p.m.
Rev. LeRoy Schauer, pastor

Other Denominations

IMMANUEL CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
657 West 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015
Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; Sunday morning
worship, 11:00 a.m.; Bible Study, Tuesday,
7:30 p.m.

When in the Pacific paradise, visit
HAWAII CHURCH FOR THE DEAF
3144 Kaunaoa Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Sunday School 9:15 a.m.; Worship 10:30 a.m.
Wed. Bible Study and Fri. Fellowship 7:00 p.m.
Children's weekday religious education classes
Rev. David Schiewek, pastor
For information call 732-0120

When in Atlanta, Ga., welcome to
CRUSSELLE-FREEMAN CHURCH
OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
1304 Allens Avenue, S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30310
Sunday School 9:45 a.m.—Worship 11:00 a.m.
and 7:00 p.m.
Wednesday Bible study and prayer 7:00 p.m.
Rev. Wilber C. Huckleba, pastor
Free Captioned Movie, 7:00, third Friday

DEAF MISSIONARY CHURCH
3520 John Street (Between Texas and
Norvell Ave.) Norfolk, Va.
Pastor, John W. Stallings, Jr.
Sunday School, 9:30 a.m.
Worship Service, 10:30 a.m.
WYAH-TV (each Sunday, 6:30 to 7:00 p.m.)
THE DEAF HEAR
Bible Study and Prayer—Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

CHRIST'S CHURCH OF THE DEAF
(Non-Denominational)
Meets in First Christian Church building
each Sunday.
Scott and Mynster Streets
Council Bluffs, Iowa
Bible School, 9:30 a.m.; Worship, 10:30 a.m.
Duane King, Minister
Mailing address: R. R. 2, Council Bluffs,
Iowa 51501

EAST-211-15N-A JAN 74 AM
M&M GILBERT EASTMAN
1557 CROFTON PARKWAY
CROFTON MD 21113

CLUB DIRECTORY

In Atlanta, it's the
GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH
ATLANTA CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
760 Edgewood Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30307
Open Every Friday and Saturday Night

When in Baltimore
Make sure to visit "Friendly Club"
THE SILENT ORIOLE CLUB, INC.
2-4 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Md. 21202
Open every night and Sunday afternoon
Jerry Jones, secretary

CHICAGO CLUB OF THE DEAF
Room 204-206
538 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

SILENT ATHLETIC CLUB OF DENVER
1545 Julian St., Denver, Colo. 80204
Open Saturday evenings
Bonnie Lou Von Feldt, secretary

DETROIT ASSOC. OF THE DEAF, INC.
1240 Third Blvd., Detroit, Mich. 48226
Come to visit our new club when you are
in Detroit. Open Friday evening,
Saturday and Sunday.

EAST BAY CLUB OF THE DEAF, INC.
645 West Grand Ave., Oakland, Calif. 94612
Open Fri. evenings and Sat. and Sun.
afternoons and evenings
Hubert J. Sellner, secretary

GREATER INDIANAPOLIS DEAF CLUB
210 E. Ohio St. Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
Open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday
evenings
Leslie Massey, president

Welcome to Hawaii . . .
HAWAII CLUB FOR THE DEAF
American Auxiliary Hall
612 McCully St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
2nd Saturday of each month
Norma L. Williams, secretary

When in Houston, you are welcome
to the
**HOUSTON ASSOCIATION OF THE
DEAF, INC.**
606 Boundary St. Houston, Texas 77009
Open Friday and Saturday evenings

**METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON
ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF**
3001 Hamilton Street
Hyattsville, Maryland 20910
Open Friday, Saturday and
Sunday evenings.
When in the Nation's Capital,
come and see us.

We've moved . . .
**MOTOR CITY ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF, INC.**
14241 Fenkell Ave., Detroit, Michigan 48227
Open Fri., Sat., Sun. eves. only
Harold Weingold, secretary

PHOENIX ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF
3100 East Roosevelt, Phoenix, Ariz.
2nd and 4th Saturday of each month
Address all mail to:
Patricia Gross
2835 West Glenrosa
Phoenix, Arizona 85017

**PUGET SOUND ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF**
(Seattle in 1974—NAD)
The Greatest and Oldest Club of the Deaf
in the Pacific Northwest.
Everyone Heartily Welcome.
Open Saturdays.
8501 Wallingford Ave., North
Seattle, Washington 98013
TTY Phone 206-525-3679

**SAN FRANCISCO CLUB FOR THE
DEAF, INC.**
530 Valencia Street
San Francisco, California 94110
Open Friday and Saturday nights.
Sometimes Sunday.

**ST. PETERSBURG ASSOCIATION
OF THE DEAF**
4255 56th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Socials every 1st and 3rd Saturday evenings
Free captioned movies every 4th Saturday
Leon A. Carter, secretary
620 Hillcrest MH Park, Clearwater, Fla. 33515

**THE CHARLES THOMPSON
MEMORIAL HALL**
1824 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55104
The nation's finest social club for the deaf
Established 1916

When in York, Pa., welcome to
**THE YORK ASSOCIATION OF
THE DEAF, INC.**
208 N. George St. York, Pa. 17401
Open Wed., Fri., Sat. evenings
Socials on 2nd and 4th Saturdays
of month.
Business meeting on 2nd Friday of month
Henry P. Senft, Sr., secretary

UNION LEAGUE OF THE DEAF, INC.
2109-15 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10023
Open noon to midnight
Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., holidays
Walter M. Schulman, president
Anthony F. Sansone, vice president
Aaron Hurwit, secretary
Edward M. Kronick, treasurer

When in Waterbury, welcome to
WATERBURY SILENT CLUB, INC.
P. O. Box 1229, Waterbury, Conn. 06720
Open Friday Evening. Business meeting-
Social on 2nd Saturday of month
Madeline A. Keating, secretary

Deaf Masons
LOS ANGELES LODGE NO. 1
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of each month.

Charles A. Campbell, secretary
14825 Nordhoff Street
Panorama City, CA 91402

GOLDEN GATE LODGE NO. 2
(San Francisco Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Friday
of each month.
Joseph C. Lacey, Jr., Secretary
380 36th Way, Sacramento, CA 95816

WICHITA LODGE NO. 3
Stated Communication 1st Saturday
of the month.
Wyatt W. Weaver, Secretary
1106 Dallas, Wichita KA 67217

FORT DEARBORN LODGE NO. 4
(Chicago Area)
Stated Communication 2nd Saturday
of the month.
James E. Cartier, Secretary
180 Boulder Hill Pass, Aurora, IL 60583

T. H. GALLAUDET LODGE NO. 5
(Washington, D. C. Area)
Stated Communication 3rd Wednesday
of the month.
J. Raymond Baker, Secretary
5732 North Kings Highway
Alexandria, VA 22303

National Congress of Jewish Deaf

Alexander Fleischman, President
9102 Edmonston Court, Greenbelt, Md. 20770
Ben Estrin, Secretary-Treasurer
2305 Georgian Way, Wheaton, Md. 20902
* * *

BALTIMORE J.S.D.
Miss Arlene Blumenthal, Secy.,
5709 Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21209

BOSTON H.A.D.
Mrs. Eva Rosenstein, Secy.,
154 Salisbury Road
Brookline, Massachusetts 02146

BROOKLYN H.S.D.
Mrs. Susan B. Greenberg, Secy.,
1064 E. 92nd St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11236

CONGREGATION BENE SHALOM of the
Hebrew Association of the Deaf of Chicago
Leonard B. Warshawsky, Secy.,
5036 Conrad Street, Skokie, Illinois 60076

CLEVELAND H.A.D.
Mrs. Hermina Turkin, Secy.,
1474 Genesee Road,
South Euclid, Ohio 44121

GALLAUDET COLLEGE HILLEL CLUB
Miss Betsey Kaplan, Secy.,
Hillel Club, Gallaudet College
Washington, D.C. 20002

LOS ANGELES H.A.D.
Mrs. Elaine Fromberg, Secy.,
1029 N. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
90046

NEW YORK H.A.D.
Sam Becker, Secy.,
2271 East 27th Street
Brooklyn, New York 11229

PHILADELPHIA H.A.D.
Ben Pollack, Secy.,
9801 Haldeman Avenue—Apt. D204
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

TEMPLE BETH OR OF THE DEAF (N.Y.)
c/o Mrs. Alice Soll,
195 Princeton Drive, River Edge, N.J. 07661

TEMPLE BETH SOLOMON OF THE DEAF,
c/o Mrs. Gloria Webster
15947 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, Calif. 91404